THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Five Lives Sacrificed at Spokane.

GREAT EASTERN BLOCK

Burned at Midnight With Many of Its Inmates.

TERRIBLE RESCUES MADE

Twenty-five Persons Escaped from the Burning Building—Destruction of the Stairways Cut Off Further Egress—A Six Story Brick Building Occupied as an Apartment House—Great Crowds in the Street were Frantic with Excitement—Building Cost $225,000—Flames Beyond Control and Neighboring Buildings Threatened.

Spokane, Wn., Jan. 25.—At midnight fire is destroying the Great Eastern block on Riverside avenue. The stairway is burned away and people in the building are at the windows crying for help. It is feared the loss of life will be great. The building is a six-story brick and the upper floors are used for light house-keeping.

It is now feared that 50 or more persons have perished in the awful furnace. The upper floors were occupied by 75 or 100 roomers and it is not thought that more than 25 have been saved.

Mrs. Davis of Nebraska City, Neb., leaped from a window to the stone pavement and was taken to the hospital. She will die. Her daughter and son-in-law were saved.

Great crowds in the streets are frantic with excitement. Several thrilling rescues were made. One man came down a rope with his baby on his arms and his wife followed.

The building is owned by Louis Levinsky of San Francisco. It cost $225,000 and is insured for $50,000. The first floor and basement were occupied by John W. Graham with a large stock of stationery. The flames are beyond the control of the firemen and will extend to adjoining buildings.

At 1:30 the fire is under control. Only the walls of the big building remain. Estimates of the loss of life vary from 10 to 50.

W. D. Lloyd was sitting in his room on the fifth floor reading when the alarm was given. "Everyone who was in bed at that time on the floor," he said, "perished."

He had a narrow escape. Wrapping his overcoat around his head he came down the stairs. As he fled down the stairway he ran into two men, the only survivors on that floor who he is convinced perished. He said people were falling all around him, suffocated by the dense smoke.

Alice Wilson is said to be known to have perished. Her sister Maud was saved.

Later Reports.

Spokane, Jan. 24.—Eight lives and probably nine were lost in last night's fire in the Great Eastern block. They were:

MISS ALICE WILSON, aged 18, employed as a hat trimmer.

MAUD WILSON, aged 7.

MISS ROSE SMITH, aged 20.

MRS. H. G. LAYTUS, an elderly lady from Nebraska City, Neb., who fell in descending from the fifth story and died at the hospital this morning.

W. B. GORDON, mining engineer and expert.

MRS. CORA PETERS and her daughters ETHEL and ALMA, aged respectively nine and seven.

It is also thought that Hugh Charles, aged 12, perished, but there are reports that he was saved and taken into the country by relatives.

The local board of insurance agents estimate the total property loss at $225,000; insurance $[illegible].

The flames started in the basement. It is thought, from a boiler explosion and when the alarm was given that part of the building was a roaring furnace. The fourth and fifth floors were used as apartments and nearly 150 people were in the rooms at the time. Several brave men risked their lives to climb the stairs and arouse the sleeping people.

THE STORM RECORD.

Central Western States Visited by a Severe Blizzard.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—A blinding snow storm which raged all day did considerable damage in the city and made trouble for the street car companies, the railroads and caused the loss of one life.

Of through trains on lines centering in Chicago, two were reported missing early this morning. One of them was the St. Paul limited on the Great Western and the other a train running between Chicago and Eau Claire on the Wisconsin Central. Nothing has been heard of either of the trains since their departure. The wires along the roads are down at many places, but at those where communication is possible nothing has been heard of them, and officials say that the trains are snowbound.

On the Northwestern road three trains are at a standstill, and a fourth, from Cedar Rapids, which was due at 7:15 this evening, is somewhere between Clinton, Ia., and Chicago. The first trouble reported at the Northwestern office was from the train running between Fond du Lac and Chicago. It was due here at 4:30 this afternoon, but a message was received stating that the train was blocked near Woodstock, Ill.

Following this came a message from the Dakota train, stating that it was obliged to remain at Harvard, Ill., because of the blockade of the Fond du Lac train. The Dakota train was due in Chicago at 6:20 this evening. The Freeport train, due here at 5:50 this evening, is stuck at Peconita, Ill., 45 miles from Freeport. Trains from Milwaukee were delayed from 30 minutes to an hour, and the Green Bay train was 30 minutes late.

The St. Paul limited, which left at 9:35 tonight, went by way of Elgin and Belvidere instead of over its accustomed route. Owing to the storm this evening, two Illinois Central trains came into collision near Dubuque, resulting in the death of Fireman Ellis Sweet and the fatal injury of Engineer Harvey and Postal Clerk McDuff.

In the Southwest.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—A wet snow fell throughout the southwest last night, covering the ground to the depth of a foot. The storm began about midnight and continued till early this morning. It was followed by freezing weather, which caked the snow on telephone and telegraph lines, with a result that communication with many points out of Kansas City has been absolutely stopped, while other points were lost for hours at a time. No serious delay to trains has as yet been reported.

In Oklahoma.

At El Reno, O. T., the wind was strong enough to shake houses, topple over chimneys and break many panes of glass.

The residence of William Phelps, a farmer, two miles east of El Reno, was demolished. The family escaped with slight injuries. A few miles distant, a house was blown down and the debris caught fire and was consumed. No one was injured.

At Guthrie, O. T., a hail storm prevailed and hundreds of panes of glass were broken. Many people thought a tornado was upon them and fled to their storm cellars. Up to 7 o'clock this morning communication with the country was good. Then the wires, burdened with several times their weight by ice and snow, tautened by the cold and lashed by the wind, began to snap under the unusual tension. By 9 o'clock nearly every circuit line along the Santa Fe was broken. Two hours later communication with almost the entire west was cut off. At noon the condition had become more aggravated. Out of nearly a dozen wires to St. Louis and the same number to Chicago, only one was working between each of these cities.

Storm at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—A terrific thunder storm raged for more than an hour in this vicinity after 3 a. m. today. The sky cleared for a time shortly after day break, but the wind continued to blow it increased in intensity until at 10:15 a. m. the weather bureau officers reported a velocity of 63 miles an hour had been gained. Reports of accidents from various parts of the city are coming in, and there have been three fatalities as far as known. August Weymiver was blown off the Shield's building and died in 10 minutes from his injuries. A woman, name unknown, is reported lying dead in some debris at 2840 Leclede avenue, and a boy was killed by being blown from a porch roof in another part of the city. There is every indication that it is a straight blow and not a tornado.

Snow at St. Joseph.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 25.—The rain that began to fall here last night turned to snow at 5 o'clock this morning. The fall from 5 to 9 o'clock was three inches. Railroad trains are all delayed and street railway traffic has been demoralized all day. Many telegraph and telephone wires are down.

Blockade at Dubuque.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 25.—A foot of snow, driven by a fierce wind has blockaded the railroads and demoralized telegraph, telephone and the alarm systems. During the storm a freight and passenger train on the Manchester branch of the Illinois Central collided. Fireman Ellis Sweet of the passenger train was killed. Engineer Harvey and Postal Clerk McDuff were probably fatally injured.

Disastrous Storm.

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 25.—A blizzard more disastrous in its consequences than any for years, raged here with unvarying fury all day. Travel of all kinds is almost impossible. A Chicago and Quincy train was stuck in a snow drift near Oneida this morning, but was finally extricated.

Blizzard at Burlington.

Burlington, Ia., Jan. 25.—Reports from outlying towns show that the blizzard of the day was the worst in years. Country roads are badly blocked and the country schools were closed for the day. Residents of the rural districts are snow bound. Stock has suffered severely, but no loss of life is reported.

Worst Ever Known.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Jan. 25.—The worst snow ever known here prevailed all day. As a result business is paralyzed all over eastern Iowa. No trains are moving and will not for many hours. The snow is piled in drifts many feet deep.

Blizzard Ceased.

Clinton, Ia., Jan. 25.—The blizzard has ceased here tonight. Over a foot of snow fell, drifting badly. Electric cars are suspended. Mercury is at freezing.

Ohio Flood Subsiding.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 25.—The flood in the Ohio river, after reaching a maximum of 52 feet, four inches, at 5 o'clock, this morning, remained stationary for 10 hours and is falling tonight at the rate of half an inch an hour.

Costs a Million.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—One of the most disastrous fires experienced in East St. Louis in many years started about 9:30 tonight in the Cotton elevator, the largest building of its kind either here or in East St. Louis and before it had burned itself out, property to the estimated value of $1,000,000 was destroyed.

The elevator and contents, supposed to be not far from 3,000,000 bushels of grain; the Chicago and Burlington freight house adjoining, with 30 cars of merchandise, 55 cars of corn and a number of small dwellings were burned, together with the stables of the St. Louis Transfer company.

CHILKOOT TRAMWAY.

Time from Dyea to Lake Linderman Shortened to One Day.

Tacoma, Jan. 20.—Hugh C. Wallace, president of the Chilkoot Railroad and Transportation company, has advices of the completion of the company's aerial tramway over Chilkoot pass in Alaska. The company's system is a railway from Dyea to Canon City; thence a system of aerial tramways over Chilcoot Pass to Lake Linderman. This marks a new era for Klondike travel. The time between the water and the head waters of the Yukon river is shortened from a month to one day, besides removing peril and hardship. The company made a contract last night with the Canadian government at 15 cents per pound for transporting all its freight for the mounted police from Dyea to Lake Linderman.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

Lindsay of Kentucky Condemned by an Overwhelming Vote.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 28.—The senate passed the house resolution asking Senator Lindsay to resign. Only one of the Silver Republicans voted against the resolution which was adopted by 25 to 10.

Senator Johnson of Clinton was the only Democrat voting against the resolution, and only nine Republicans voted against it. Hot speeches were made by Senators Bronston, Alexander, Jones and others.

Senator Bronston of Fayette, said that Lindsay should be branded as a traitor, that all might know him; that he did not represent the Democratic party, nor any part of it, and that if he was an honest man he would come home, resign and retire to the shades of private life, where his treacherous course had relegated him.

Senator Jones also made a strong speech arraigning Senator Lindsay's course in the most severe terms. Great enthusiasm was manifested when the resolution was passed by such an overwhelming vote.

Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Geo. E. Roberts, of Iowa, to be director of the mint; David M. Dunn, of Oregon, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Oregon.

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A Thousand Delegates in Attendance From Western States.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

Addresses of Welcome by Governor Adams and Mayor McMurray—John W. Springer of Texas the Presiding Officer—Temporary Organization Made Permanent—Benefits of Organization Discussed—Ralph Talbot's Paper on Legal Protection.

Denver, Jan. 25.—The first session of the national stock growers' convention was called to order in Coliseum hall at 1:30 o'clock today by George L. Goulding, chairman of the general committee of arrangements. There were present about 1,000 delegates, representing twenty-one states and territories of the west, northwest and southwest. In a few words the chairman stated the object of the meeting. He stated that the years of depression to which the cattle industry had been subjected caused a loss in that branch of business of hundreds of millions, but that there now appeared brighter prospects for stock growing in its various branches and this convention was called to consider the new conditions.

Governor Adams' Welcome.

Governor Adams welcomed the delegates in the name of the state. He dwelt upon the difference between the present conditions and those of 10 years ago, when as governor of Colorado he welcomed a similar body of delegates to the state. His speech was very optimistic of the stock growing industry. He urged the cattlemen and the sheep men to get together and adjust their differences.

Mayor T. S. McMurray of Denver delivered a welcome on behalf of the city.

John W. Springer, president of the Continental Cattle company of Texas, was elected temporary chairman of the convention. He was escorted to the chair by Governor Richards of Wyoming and Lieutenant Governor Brush of Colorado.

In thanking the convention for the honor conferred, Chairman Springer said the delegates assembled, as representatives of the stock growing industry of the United States, represented a thousand million dollars of capital. He said old cowboy days had passed away and the stock growing industry had entered upon a new era.

Charles H. Gould of Nebraska was chosen temporary secretary, R. E. McGinnis, of St. Paul, reading clerk, and W. H. O'Brien, of Denver, sergeant-at-arms.

Committees Appointed.

The chairman appointed the following committees:

Credentials—Lieutenant Governor J. L. Brush of Colorado, chairman; W. L. Pickard, Salt Lake, Utah; Amy G. Hays, Wyoming; W. J. C. Kenyon, Omaha; Wm. Irvine, Cheyenne; Paul McCormick, Montana.

Resolutions—Governor Richards, Wyoming, J. B. Von Borkirk Nebraska, J. H. Neff, Kansas City; T. F. D. Sotham, Chillicothe, Mo., George Flower, St. Paul; Morey K. Parsons, Utah; Charles Owen, Byers, Colo.; H. A. Jastro, California; M. Pedaler, New Mexico, Matt Driscoll, Dakota; R. M. Allen, Ames, Neb.; A. P. Bush, Texas; Jas. Victor Naugard, Washington; J. C. Henry Wallace, Des Moines, Ia.; F. J. Berry, Chicago; Taylor Riddle, Marion, Kansas.

Permanent Organization—Geo. L. Goulding, chairman, Colorado; Oran Haley, Wyoming; W. E. Skinner, Texas; E. N. Hadley, New Mexico; W. P. Anderson, Chicago; A. H. Smith, Omaha, Alfred S. Doran, Arizona.

Col. J. G. McCoy, of Kansas, responded on behalf of Kansas to the addresses of welcome.

The convention then took recess until 2 p. m.

Afternoon Programme.

The afternoon programme opened with an address of G. W. Patrick of Pueblo, on "The Benefit to be Derived from an Interstate Organization." He argued that organizations of packers and carriers had forced the stock grower to organize. He cited many abuses suffered by shippers from railroad companies, stock yard companies and packers. Local organizations, he said, could not properly meet these abuses. He declared that individual shippers were at the mercy of the numerous organizations and could not expect prosperity until they were prepared to meet combination with combination. He declared that merchants had been so slow to recognize the necessity of combined action as the stock shippers and that where individuals had made movements in the right direction by vigorous agitation they had been silenced with annual passes and freight rebates. Cities and markets, he said, had suffered as well as individual shippers from railroad discrimination and it should be the work of organized shippers to see that fair play is given to all.

J. R. Von Borskirk of Alliance, Neb., followed in an address on "The Benefits from State and County Organization."

Conservation of the Ranges.

The next number on the programme was to have been a paper by Ralph Talbot, attorney for the Colorado Cattle Growers association on "The Conservation of the Ranges."

Mr. Talbot was unable to be present and his paper was read by his law partner, Mr. Wadley.

Mr. Talbot confined himself to the consideration of laws for the preservation of live stock on the ranges. He began with the assertion that the Colorado Cattle Growers association was the only society of its character in America that had had a continuous active existence since its first organization. It has profited by its mistakes, he said, and therefore may now serve as a model for other associations. Its objects he said, among other things, has been to secure the best laws for the protection of owners of cattle from theft and unjust claims and charges.

Said he: "While there of course exist in the Colorado statutes many defects in the carrying out of the suggestions made by the association nevertheless, a sturdy beginning has been made and along the right lines and with the proper ends of legal achievement in view. No state or territory can hope to reach material progress without the aid of similar organizations, having for their objects similar aims and purposes, working in harmony with each other. Nothing short of inter-state organization will suffice to protect the stock interests of America."

He urged the necessity of better and more uniform laws regarding brands, so that less obstacles should be placed in the way of identification of stolen cattle. The laws governing the killing of stock by railways need revising, he said, so that the cattle owner may find justice in the courts. More practical laws for the protection of stock from wild animals should be enacted, he declared, so that the object sought might be attained, and the state protected from robbery by wolf farmers and their ilk. Often, he declared, county prosecutors, though willing, are not well enough versed in the complicated statutes against stealing to obtain convictions where the clearest evidence is to be had. To remedy this, he suggested special prosecutors to be employed by state or inter-state organizations.

Wolfe Londoner's Talk.

The chairman announced that Wolfe Londoner of Denver had been appointed chairman of the committee on irrigation. The gentleman made a short address in which he accepted the duties of the office and especially invited the members of the Texas delegation to appear before his committee.

President Bush of the Texas Cattle association responded in a humorous vein.

G. J. McCoy then addressed the convention on the contest between the stock shippers of Kansas and the stock yards company of Kansas City. Mr. McCoy asserted that organization was only a step in the securing of justice to the shippers. He said political action was necessary to carry out the aims of the organizations.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, and named the following gentlemen as vice presidents:

Theo. P. Schermeier, St. Paul; A. A. Brown, Laramie, Wyo.; D. C. Wyatt, Colorado; S. K. Foss, Nebraska; Gen. W. D. LeDue, commissioner of agriculture, A. P. Bush, Jr., Texas; Jesse Smith, Layton, Utah; J. D. Wood, Spencer, Idaho; F. J. Berry, Chicago.

The committee recommended that Murdo McKenzie and A. H. Peterson of Texas be added to its number.

The convention then adjourned till 9:30 o'clock tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Denver, Jan. 26.—Chairman Springer called the national stock growers to order this morning. There was a full attendance of delegates. A committee was chosen, one from each state represented, to draft a constitution and by-laws. Those chosen were:

Texas, Murdo McKenzie; Kansas, J. W. Johnson; Idaho, J. D. Wood; Oregon, R. C. Judson; Utah, Jesse M. Smith; Missouri, J. H. Neff; Nebraska, M. A. Daugherty; Michigan, H. H. Hinds; Montana, Paul McCormack; South Dakota, F. M. Stewart; Wyoming, W. C. Irving; Iowa, Henry Wallace; Illinois, C. W. Baker; Arizona, W. C. Barnes; Indiana, A. E. Harley; Minnesota, Geo. M. Flower; Colorado, E. M. Ammons.

Improving Conditions.

The first address was on "Statistics as to values of Live Stock and Prospective Condition," by J. H. Neff, editor of the Drovers' Telegram, Kansas City. The speaker reviewed the history of the stock growers' business for the past 15 years showing that the industry which was on the downgrade for a number of years reached bottom a couple of years ago and has since been improving. Figures were given to show that prices are now more than 20 per cent above the low ebb point of a few years ago. He expressed the fear that stocking and feeding cattle are now bringing more money than they will bring in the market when fattened. What is true of cattle, he asserted, is also true of sheep, horses and hogs. Comparing the stock industry with that of mining he said in the silver men had Teller, Jones and Stewart at Washington, the stock grower had Dingley, Grosvenor and McKinley. He spoke optimistically upon the probable effect of the Dingley bill, especially on the sheep industry. He close with a prediction of prosperity for the future.

Disposal of Arid Lands.

Governor W. A. Richards of Wyoming next spoke on "The Cession of the Arid Public Lands to the States."

Governor Richards took the position that not only the arid lands but all the public land should be given to the states. They would then, he contended, soon be made to help pay the government expenses and sooner be put in the hands of actual settlers.

Speaking of arid lands, he said "We have come to the conclusion that the only one way for us to work out our salvation, and that is through the transfer of the lands to the several states and then make it a matter of patriotism or state pride to make the most possible out of the donation. The only objection which has ever been urged is not based upon facts but upon the belief that the states themselves are not to be trusted. Those who assume this position also assume that the administration of the national land office is efficient and satisfactory. I believe they are as mistaken in their belief regarding the first as they are in their premises concerning the fact of the second. The truth is that the administration of the general land office in the disposal of arid lands and in its neglect to do anything for the conservation of the water has been an unmitigated failure.

Bills Before Congress.

"Two bills for the cession of the lands have been introduced in the present congress, one by Congressman Shafroth of Colorado and one by Congressman Hartman of Montana. The present commissioner of the general land office opposes the bills, and if his reports are any indication he will oppose any measure providing for the transfer of these lands to the states."

Governor Richards said the money received from the sale of public lands had been very largely used in states other than those in which the lands were situated to the advantage of the older at the expense of the younger states.

Control of Timber Lands.

Continuing, he said: "Every arid state ought to control its timber lands. The states now control the streams which rise therein; they ought to be given the opportunity to protect and preserve the fountains which feed these streams. If we are to judge the future by the past the continued control of the timber land by the general government means the continuation of their spoliation and destruction. Every reserve thus far made has simply resulted in stopping mining, preventing the construction of roads, the building of reservoirs or ditches, in laying an embargo on all development and in doing nothing whatever to protect the forests from fire, the chief agent of their destruction.

"If it is the desire of the arid states to secure a class of settlers who will engage in agriculture it is necessary that state aid in some form should be afforded them. Reservoirs should be constructed and maintained by the state and the waters distributed under state supervision.

"That the leasing of these lands would follow the cession of the public lands to the states, the recent experience of Wyoming has demonstrated. In satisfaction of the donations of lands to the state upon its admission to the union, grazing lands have been principally selected. Every acre has been leased at an annual rental of five cents per acre."

Sheep and Cattle Warfare.

Elwood Mead, state engineer of Wyoming, spoke on "How Best to Prevent Clashing Between Sheep and Cattle Men on the Range."

He favored leasing of all public lands and breaking up of ranges as a means of preventing constant warfare between cattlemen and sheepmen.

R. M. Allen of Ames, Neb., delivered an address on "The Pattened Steer."

Contagious Diseases.

The afternoon session opened with a series of papers on "Contagious Diseases Affecting Values of Live Stock."

Dr. Charles Gresswell, state veterinar-

(Continued on Page 6.)

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Third Annual Banquet of the Manufacturers' Association.

THE SPEECHES OF THE EVENING

President Reviewed the Industrial Progress of the Year and the Present Financial Conditions—Business Men have Regained Lost Ground and are Now Looking for New Conquests—The Need of Making Every Dollar as Good as the Best.

New York, Jan. 27.—The third annual banquet of the Manufacturers' association, which took place tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in this city. One thousand guests were seated at the tables.

The fact that President McKinley would be present caused a rush for tickets.

President McKinley was driven from the Windsor hotel and was received at the Waldorf-Astoria at 6:30 p. m. by the committee of merchants and at once taken to the "Royal Chambers." Half an hour later he appeared in the reception room, where he held a levee for more than an hour.

Magnificent Decorations.

The banquet hall was magnificently decorated, the tiers of boxes being draped with silken banners. The president's flag was suspended over the head of the table from the president's box. Several long tables extended the length of the room, and 16 small tables were placed on either side of the rows of long tables. In the Astor gallery annex were 23 other tables. The tables were elaborately decorated with flowers and potted plants. The dais where the president and other guests sat, was also adorned with many flowers. From the reception room, up the broad staircase to the banquet room, were lines of palms and ferns.

Owing to the double banquet rooms, there was much confusion in making the assignment of the guests to their seats at the tables. The march to the banquet hall began at 7:15 and lasted until almost 7:30 p. m., going a straggling line. President McKinley, with the committee of 36, marched to the hall the band playing "Hail to the Chief."

It was 8 o'clock when Warner Miller rapped for order. He then announced that Rev. J. S. McArthur would invoke a blessing. Dr. McArthur in his prayer called for special protection for the president and the members of the Manufacturers' association.

Guests of Honor.

Among those who occupied seats of honor on the raised dais were President McKinley, M. E. Ingalls, Darwin R. James, Rev. J. S. McArthur, Thomas W. Cridler, Randolph Guggenheimer, Elihu Root, John Addison Porter, Attorney General John W. Griggs, Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, Senator Wm. P. Frye, Charles Emory Smith, Warner Miller, President Theo. C. Search, Henry G. Hewlett, ex-Mayor Wm. L. Strong, Clement A. Griscom, St. Clair McKelway and Alex McKinley.

Among the other guests were Albert Pope, Herbert W. Gates, Geo. Sam Thomas, Lewis Nixon, E. A. McAlpin, Wm. C. Whitney, Collis P. Huntington and George Gunther.

The menu cards were very elaborate. They were volumes of vellum, bound in undressed calf, with a monogram burned into the cover, surrounded by a scroll. There were etchings of "Liberty," "the Brooklyn Bridge," "Industry," "A Scene on Wall Street," "Commerce and Transportation" and some of the large buildings in New York.

The president's menu card was the same as that of the other guests, except that the clasps were of gold and the words "The President" were embossed in gold on the cover.

ARMY REVORGANIZED.

Indianapolis Convention Expressed Strong Approval of the Monetary Commission.

Indianapolis, Jan. 26.—It was not expected that the monetary convention would remain in session more than two days, but this expectation was realized. It settled down to work promptly at 10 o'clock this morning and adjourned at 3 o'clock subject to the call of the chairman, Hugh Hanna.

The proceedings of the convention were transacted with that business-like method which was characteristic of the men engaged. There was about them a snap and vim and energy, combined with an absence of superfluities and hair-splitting points of order that furnished a refreshing contrast to a purely political convention. The business of the convention was to endorse the report of the monetary commission on which is now before congress in the form of a bill, and when this was done it promptly adjourned.

A long resolution, prepared and submitted by the executive committee, and which was enthusiastically adopted by the convention, expressed hearty appreciation of the monetary commission's report and of the recommendations embodied. The resolution recites the fact that all the members of the commission, who are severally named, gave to the work "without any compensation or reward, except the consciousness of duty well done faithfully done, many months of arduous work at great sacrifice by each of them of absence from home and in valuable time needed for their own serious and important duties," and declares it to be the earnest conviction of the convention that "there has never been in the history of our country a body of men more truly representative of all that is best in American life, manhood, patriotism and intelligence, nor one that undertook and fulfilled a great task for the general welfare in a spirit of more unselfish devotion to our country."

ANOTHER PLAN.

Scheme of Currency Reform Proposed by New York Merchants Association.

Indianapolis, Jan. 25.—The following statement was prepared for the Associated Press by the Merchants association of New York:

First, the legal tender note, commonly called the greenback, and the treasury notes should be retired by the use of money in the treasury and by the issue of long time, low interest bearing bonds. Bullion heretofore held as a basis for treasury notes will, by their retirement, become available as additional security for silver certificates still outstanding.

Second, national banks should be allowed to purchase these bonds and use them at par as the basis of circulating notes, no notes to be issued for a less denomination than $10. The features of the present law relative to the tax on circulation and the 5 per cent redemption funds to remain unchanged except that the tax be reduced to one-half of one per cent, which will be ample to provide for the expense of the office of comptroller of the currency.

Third, all national banks shall be required to redeem their notes at their own counters and at the office of the treasurer of the United States or any assistant treasurer in gold coin and all deposits for the five per cent. redemption fund shall be in gold coin.

Fourth, national banks shall be allowed to establish branches in any part of the country. By means of these branches the surplus money now in money centers can be utilized for the moving of crops and the prosecution of general business. This system has been thoroughly tried for many years by the Canadian government and in very small towns in the Dominion by means of these branches the same financial advantages are enjoyed by the business men of the locality as by the citizens of the largest cities. By this means also, merchants and other borrowers, in the interior are enabled to discount their paper at home instead of being obliged, as at present in the United States, to send to money centers and sell through note brokers. This system of branch banks will inevitably cause specific reductions and tend to equalize rates of interest throughout the country and this is the scientific answer to the demand of the south and west for more currency. It will also furnish facilities for borrowing money on mortgages or otherwise, and will bring the borrower and lender together at the borrower's home.

Alvah Trowbridge,
Vice President, National Bank of North America.

James McCreery,
Of James McCreery and Company.

Richard J. Cross,
Of Morton Bliss and Company.

U. D. Eddy,
Of Flint, Eddy and Company.

James B. Dill,
Of Dill, Seymour and Kellogg.

Delegates of the Merchants Association of New York.

HOLD THE SURPLUS.

The Leiter Syndicate Think They Have the Wheat Market Cinched.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—"Basing our estimates on the government figures, we think we now own every bushel of surplus wheat in this country."

G. E. French, the active manager of the big wheat combination, was speaking for himself and Joseph Leiter, who is the visible head of the "clique."

He said: "According to the most reliable estimates obtainable, we think there is not more than 15,000,000 bushels of wheat unaccounted for. Scattered over different parts of the country we have holdings of at least that amount, so we can safely claim to have possession of all the surplus."

Added to the government estimate of 550,000,000 bushels for last year's crop, the 30,000,000 bushels carried over from the crop of 1896 gave Mr. French his basis of 580,000,000 bushels as the original supply. This he proceeded to dispose of as follows:

Exported to date, 145,000,000 bushels; estimated necessary for home consumption, 340,000,000 bushels; estimated necessary for seed, 60,000,000 bushels, making a total of 545,000,000 bushels, comfortably pay away. The difference between the original estimated supply and the amount accounted for is 15,000,000 bushels. This is the amount of wheat which, according to Mr. French, furnishes the key to the situation and on which the "clique" has put a price of 10 cents in advance of the Chicago price for May wheat, whatever that may be from day to day.

"The situation is simply this," declared Mr. French: "Everything goes to show that this country has sent abroad more than its exportable surplus. We think wheat has been over-exported to the extent of 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels and that the United States is the country in which to sell."

GAINED THEIR POINT.

Soft Coal Diggers Get an Advance and a Uniform Day.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The inter-state convention of bituminous coal operators and miners came to an end tonight, with the close of the tenth day of its deliberations. The miners seemed to have gained their point, and 200,000 soft coal diggers will secure an advance of 10 cents per ton and a uniform day of eight hours with uniform wages for day labor. The agreement which will take effect on April 1, was adopted with but two dissenting votes.

The new scale is based upon a 68-cent rate in the Pittsburg thin vein district for screened coal, with a relative price for run of mine digging. The matter of pertering the scale was referred to a committee consisting of the national executive board of the mine workers, the district presidents and secretaries and two operators from each state.

SENATOR McCOMAS.

Deadlock in the Maryland Legislature is Broken.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 27.—Judge Lewis E. McComas was today elected United States senator to succeed Arthur P. Gorman. The ballot upon which he was elected was the first of the day and the eighth since the contest began, resulting in his getting 63 votes to four for Alexander Shaw of Baltimore, the only other Republican who remained in the race. Senator Gorman got 47 votes, the full Democratic strength in both houses.

The break to McComas came as the result of last night's caucus, at which 53 members were in attendance and at which Judge McComas was practically unanimously nominated.

ARKANSAS SHOCKED.

Earthquake Accompanied by Sounds Like Explosions.

Helena, Ark., Jan. 26.—At 8:50 o'clock tonight this city was startled by a severe earthquake shock. Houses were shaken to their foundations and a succession of noises were heard that sounded like immense explosions. There were three distinct shocks in quick succession, the first being the most severe, and the three occupying less than half a dozen seconds. They were succeeded by a trembling or shaking motion, and not by the usual swaying and waving motion. Telephone messages from the country points indicate that the shock was felt at many places.

Reciprocity Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Minister Woodford has cabled to the department of state that the government of Spain has consented to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States on the basis of reciprocity, with schedules for Cuba and the peninsula. The negotiations will be conducted in Washington at a time yet to be agreed upon.

The Postal Deficiency.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Postmaster General Gary sent to congress today through the secretary of the treasury a request for an appropriation of $103,000 to meet a probable deficiency in the free delivery service for the current fiscal year.

Support for Schools of Mines.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senator Teller from the committee on public lands today reported a bill granting to the public land states 25 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of mineral lands for the support of schools of mines in the various states.

[illegible]

Queen by Spanish Soldiers While Visiting His Sweetheart.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY IN HAVANA

Execution of Lieutenant Colonel Ruiz Now Avenged—Captain Sigsbee Paid a Visit to the Acting Captain General and was Hospitably Received—General Blanco at Manzanillo—Wretched Condition of the Reconcentrados at Remedio.

Havana, Jan. 27.—At noon today Lieutenant Colonel Benedicto, with the Spanish Reina battalion, surprised near Tapaste, this province, the camp of the insurgent Brigadier General Nestor Aranguren, killing Aranguren and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents and wounding others, who made their escape.

The body of Brigadier General Aranguren was brought by train to Havana this afternoon and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was sent to the morgue.

Brigadier General Aranguren was evidently about 22 years of age, of fair complexion, with blonde hair and a small moustache. The body, which shows two bullet wounds, one in the head and the other in the right leg, is dressed in cashmere pantaloons, gray woolen coat, yellow shoes and gaiters, comparatively new. It is said that the gaiters and the vest once belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Ruiz, the aide de camp of General Blanco, who having gone to Aranguren's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Aranguren, or with his approval.

According to the Spanish authorities, Brigadier General Aranguren was surprised while or a visit to a young woman on the Pina farm between Campo Florido and Tapaste. He was wounded and in trying to escape was shot dead.

Among the prisoners is the father of the young woman. He was a member of Aranguren's band.

A MILLION FOR POWDER.

Expenditures Made Necessary by Modern Conditions.

Washington, Jan. 2.—It is regarded as settled that the naval appropriation bill now being framed by the house sub-committee will contain three important items, namely, $1,000,000 for smokeless powder, $500,000 for reserve ammunition and $92,000 for the establishment of a government powder factory. The matter of having an ample supply of powder in order to meet the requirements of our naval vessels in an emergency has received careful consideration from members of the committee. As long as the old style of black powder was in use, the many private companies making this article gave assurance that a supply could be secured on short notice. Now, however, with the general adoption of smokeless powder, the opportunities for speedy supply are said to be much reduced. For that reason it is proposed to allow $1,000,000 for the purchase of this article and at the same time provide a government factory which will thereafter produce an ample supply. The item of $500,000 for reserve ammunition will cover all classes of naval material, large and small, to meet the requirements of vessels nearing completion and of such emergencies as may arise.

STILL IN DOUBT.

Hawaiian Treaty May Fail of Ratification.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Fifty-seven votes is said to be the high-water mark of the Hawaiian strength in the senate. The opponents of annexation say the treaty will receive only between 43 and 53 votes. If Senator Morrill adheres to his intention, the voting strength will be 88, of which two-thirds would be 59 votes, or one less than the number required if he voted. The vote today on annexation admittedly would be adverse, but as the Republicans have lined up their strength, it is expected that Gorman and Teller will solidify the wavering Democrats and Silver Republicans. On these two senators the fate of the treaty is said to rest. It is the opinion in the senate on both sides that Hawaii is gaining rather than losing by the delay in coming to a vote.

Dispatches from Captain Ray.

Seattle, Jan. 30.—The steamer Rosalie arrived tonight from Alaska. Among her passengers are E. H. Wells, who left Dawson City December 20. Wells claims to be the bearer of important dispatches from Captain Ray at Fort Yukon to the war department. He would give no hint of their contents.

Wells also states that Major Walsh has issued an order prohibiting persons from entering the Yukon country with less than 1000 pounds of supplies exclusive of tea and coffee. The order was to be effective from January 15.

Case Against Nansen.

New York, Jan. 27.—On the application of both sides of the suit brought by Geo. H. Hathaway and Richard Heard against Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, to recover $20,000 damages for breach of contract in failing to complete the 50 lectures which it was alleged Nansen had agreed to deliver, the case was discontinued today. Heard and Hathaway were Nansen's managers during his recent lecture tour in this country.

Gold Reserve Burdensome.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The gold reserve today reached $63,370,000, the highest point in about seven years. The accumulation is becoming something of a burden and the government is no longer encouraging its deposit.

Getting Ahead of the Law.

New York, Jan. 27.—In anticipation of the new immigration law going into effect, the rush of immigration to this country has started. The Tartar Prince arrived today with 230 persons in the steerage. The vessel comes from Italian ports.

Sailed for Juneau.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 27.—Loaded to the guards with 240 passengers and 800 tons of freight, the steamer City of Topeka sailed from Tacoma tonight for Juneau and way ports.

Favorably Reported.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The senate committee on judiciary has reported favorably the nomination of Governor Griggs of New Jersey to be attorney general.

Gus Walton.

New York, Jan. 28.—"Gus" Walton, a famous all-round athlete and skater, and formerly backer of Joe Donohue, died today at Knoxville, Fla., of pneumonia.

[illegible]

Official Statement by German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ALL DEMANDS ARE GRANTED

Chinese Officials Punished—Indemnity for Losses—Three Churches to be Built—An Imperial Edict for the Protection of German Missions—Why Kiao Chau Was Selected by Germany—Remoteness from Other Spheres of European Influence.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—Before the budget committee of the reichstag today, Baron Von Bulow, the minister for foreign affairs, said that the negotiations with China now concluded had resulted, firstly, in the governor of Sham Tung being removed and forever debarred from holding high office, another official named by Germany had also been removed and punished, and proceedings had been instituted for the punishment of the actual perpetrators of the crime. Secondly, China had promised to pay 3,000 taels for the material losses of the mission. Thirdly, as atonement for the death of the missionaries, three churches were to be erected, each provided with an imperial tablet, showing them to be under the protection of the Chinese emperor one at Tsin-Nig; another at Tsao-Chow-Fou, and a third at the place where the murders were committed. China grants 66,000 taels for each church and free sites. Another 24,000 taels is assigned for building seven secure residences for the Catholic prefecture of Tsao-Chow-Fou. Fourthly, a special imperial edict is issued for the protection of the German missions.

All Demands Granted.

"China," Baron Von Bulow explained, "has thus complied with all our demands. Bishop Anzer regards the imperial protection tablets as extremely advantageous. The privilege is rarely accorded, and will considerably heighten the prestige of the Catholic missionaries in the eyes of the Chinese.

"The German government believes it has done all that is necessary for the prevention of further outrages. The best guarantees, however, are the permanent presence under the treaty of German men-of-war and a garrison at Kiao Chau, by which it is hoped the authorities and population of China will not again forget that any wrong done to German subjects will not be allowed to pass unpunished."

Negotiations Pending.

Baron Von Bulow in concluding, said that the negotiations with reference to the construction of railways and the working of coal mines were proceeding favorably. The government chose Kiao Chau because it was not too near the French and British spheres of interest or Russia's sphere of power. Kiao Chau was not an El Dorado, but expert judges predicted for it a sound and steady commercial development.

Will Back Britain.

New York, Jan. 21.—There is reason to believe that the moral influence of the United States will support Great Britain in her efforts to keep China open to the commerce of the world, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald.

Preparing for War.

London, Jan. 28.—The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says the minister of war, Riza Pasha, has been ordered to prepare 80 regiments, with a minimum strength of 1,500 men each, for service in Roumania next spring. The attitude of Bulgaria is causing uneasiness and the porte has sent remonstrances to such effect.

Anarchy in Armenia.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says it is reported there that the Kurds are devastating Armenian villages in the neighborhood of Russian Kalyts and that the Armenians are retaliating. The correspondent adds that there is "complete anarchy in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey."

AN APPOSITE TEXT

Selected by Emperor William for a Birthday Sermon.

(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The introduction of the Socialist bill for the extension of the limited right of coalition of workingmen and the debate on the matter are regarded as being of special importance. Herr Grier cited cases showing that different governments, notably the Saxon and Prussian, do not scruple to violate the slim political and trade rights of the working people. Baron Von Stumm, at one time an intimate friend of Emperor William, leader of the Reactionists, favored additional curtailment of these rights. There is not the remotest chance of the reichstag adopting the bill or of the bundesrath approving it, and that the government recognizes this is evidenced by the fact that not a single minister attended the debate on Wednesday. The matter is important because the Socialists propose to make it an issue at the coming elections.

Reciprocity at a Standstill.

It is learned at the foreign office that, owing to the sugar bounty conference at Brussels, the reciprocity negotiations between Germany and the United States are at present at a standstill, and it is doubtful whether they will be resumed, as Germany has about concluded that nothing tangible will come of them. It is understood that the sugar conference will informally discuss the Dingley tariff law.

The foreign office next week will direct the attention of the chamber of commerce to the South American competition especially in cottons, growing up in South American countries, where German importers have so great interests. The officials of the foreign office are preparing a suggestion of the best way to combat this competition.

An Apposite Text.

The peculiar appositeness of the text of the sermon of Emperor William's birthday, namely, "Be still and know that I am God—I will be exalted among the heathen," has attracted a great deal of attention and it is now explained that the emperor himself selected it. It is suggested that the adding of the word "Chinese" would make the passage perfect.

Among the emperor's birthday edicts, is one dealing with the regulations of rowing in the public schools of Berlin. His majesty decrees that the pupils in rowing be invariably superintended by masters acquainted with the sport and by a physician. Matches must not be rowed in the presence of any but the friends and relatives and members only of the two upper forms may race. Genuine racing boats are not permitted and the course must be limited to 1,200 meters. The emperor announces that in order to carry out these reforms he has placed 35,000 marks at the disposal of the minister of education, towards the acquisition of a water course, a boat house and boats and he promises to give two annual prizes for the fastest boat and the most skillful crew.

Prince Bismarck's Views.

An article recently in the Hamburger Nachrichten on the occasion of the emperor's birthday, bears unmistakably the earmarks of Friedrichsruhe and expresses Prince Bismarck's views. It says: "The monarch has stepped into the foreground of public life far more than his ancestors did. The policy of the empire and of Prussia bears marks of imperial origin and the strong individuality of the sovereign is ever perceptible in the most different spheres. He not only governs, but rules, and is in reality the actual leader of the nation and disposes of the destinies of Germany. If Germany is now animated by a higher spirit than a short time ago; if the confidence of the state government visibly increases; if the spirit of enterprise is impulsed, we attribute it mainly to the fact that the emperor has been known to find ways whereby decided ends are attained."

The article concludes: "The gloomy visions which formerly troubled us on the emperor's birthday, have begun to disappear, and we venture to hope the future will not bring us fresh disillusions such as to again make acute old antagonisms in public life, to the general detriment. For mistakes which are not made a second time, we count on the high intellectual qualities of the monarch and the perception of what is useful and what is harmful to Germany, as well as on the psychological elements which influenced him."

A Vindictive Sentence.

The most severe criticism has been aroused throughout the country at the sentence for two months imprisonment in a fortress imposed upon Herr Trojan, editor of the Klatteradatsch on Tuesday last, for cartooning the emperor in December last, by representing Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Alexander the Great, and Leonidas reading the speech of Emperor William, delivered on November 18, when he swore in the guards recruits, upon which occasion his majesty remarked that it was necessary to be good Christians in order to be good soldiers. Even the Conservative newspapers pronounce it an atrocious sentence and it is said to be directly due to the emperor's influence, as his majesty was furious at the cartoon and has given strict injunctions that Herr Trojan be confined at Weichselmunde, situated in a fever laden district, where Herr Wreds, another critic, encountered severe malaria.

Klatteradatsch's issue of today was confiscated owing to the publication of a cartoon in which Herr Trojan satirically criticised his sentence. He also published two poems to the same effect in today's issue.

Herren Schmidt and Walther, two Alsatian editors, were also imprisoned during the past week on the charge of lese majeste for publishing an ironical article on the emperor's birthday. Herr Stadthagen a Socialist member of the reichstag, has also been sent to prison for six months for lese majeste.

It is said on good authority that the Prussian government has bought the sole rights of a new gunpowder invented by Herr Otto Hempfel, a druggist of Wieda.

MAKING FOR PEACE.

Britons Take a Cheerful View of Foreign Affairs.

(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 29.—After an unusually prolonged period of extreme tension, all signs point to an early improvement in if not a complete solution of the various international political problems agitating the nerves of Great Britain. The foreign and colonial offices are beginning to see daylight through the darkness which has long been enveloping the far east, West Africa, the Upper Nile and India, and unless signs fail and information from the best informed circles is faulty, the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, will divide the honors and Great Britain will secure about all she asks.

So far as China is concerned, this view, in connection with the speech of Mr. Curzon, the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office at Bolton on Tuesday, and the reported acceptance of the British loan, is generally regarded as correct. Mr. Curzon foreshadowed the probable success of the loan negotiations, the achievements of Great Britain's purposes in keeping the ports free to the whole world and the maintenance of treaty rights whereby "spheres of influence are rendered impossible."

The Russian proposal of a loan on the same terms as Great Britain was not taken seriously. It is understood that she has not the money herself without drawing upon her war reserve funds.

France is daily showing less inclination to burn its fingers in a game in which, even if successful, Russia would be the only gainer, while Germany appears to have set completely around to the British side. Throughout the situation has never been so alarming as sensationalists attempt to paint it. Hence the czar's peaceful assurances and Lord George Hamilton's statement in his speech on Tuesday that relations with Russia were entirely satisfactory, will not have surprised America.

In West Africa.

Turning to West Africa, an official of the colonial office informs the Associated Press that the impossibility of securing witnesses from the west coast earlier is the reason for the delay in the Paris negotiations. Some of the most important witnesses arrived only last week, and they are now in Paris. Thus far, all the British demands have been conceded nominally and "provisionally pending the result of the convention," but Mr. Chamberlain is perfectly satisfied that the British claims will be upheld and that the French will be confined westward of a line prolonged from the present Lagos-Dahomey frontier to the Niger and along the right bank of the Niger to Say. In the meantime he does not propose to risk being caught napping by a possibly adverse decision of the convention, so he is pushing troops and supplies to the front as rapidly as possible. A new regiment of 2,000 Hussars has been enrolled at Ibadon during the last few weeks and detachments will be sent to the front as soon as the men become efficient.

The Upper Nile.

In regard to the Upper Nile, the interesting news which Mr. Curzon dropped on Thursday to the effect that the ratifications of the treaty between Great Britain and King Menelik of Abyssinia have been exchanged, and that the government hopes shortly to accredit a representative at the Abyssinian court has given the greatest satisfaction as helping to solve the question of the Upper Nile. The terms of the treaty will not be divulged until it is presented to parliament, but the hints dropped at the colonial office indicate that the agreement is based on the principle that friendly Abyssinia on the Upper Nile is preferable to hostile France.

Therefore, King Menelik will be allowed to gratify his ambitions in the equatorial hinterland in a manner not interfering with the Anglo-Egyptian plans.

As King Menelik's a trader as well as a warrior, the agreement also contemplates assistance in opening up the country and it is understood the British will acquire the right to traverse Abyssinia and other advantages which will become apparent as soon as Khartoum is recaptured.

Equatorial Expedition.

In the meanwhile, young Henry Cavendish, a distant relative of the Duke of Devonshire, is preparing to start again for equatorial Africa, accompanied by Lieutenant Andrews, eight British officers and Mr. Doddson, who was the companion of Dr. Donaldson Smith, the American explorer. Mr. Cavendish will take with him 400 armed men and a number of rapid-fire guns. As his objective point is the junction of the White Nile and the Sobat river at Sobat, the purpose of the expedition, it will readily be seen, is to cut off the French from reaching Fashoda, which is only a short distance north of Sobat.

Possibly Mr. Cavendish may be able to take advantage of the new treaty with King Menelik and get a short cut through Abyssinia. While Mr. Cavendish is personally defraying the cost of the expedition it is known that he has been in frequent communication with the Marquis of Salisbury through the Duke of Devonshire, so it is safe to say the expedition is under government auspices.

Norway and Sweden.

The news from Christiania on Friday last that the committee appointed to draw up proposals for the better regulations between Norway and Sweden has been unable to reach an agreement, indicates that the tension between Sweden and Norway is fast approaching the snapping point, and it is stated that on the frontier and arming of both parties is rapidly progressing, both sides preparing for war.

Visit of the Maine.

The Correo organ of the Carlists, discussing the visit of the United States battleship Maine to Havana, expresses the belief that the Spanish public is justifiably alarmed, adding: "As a matter of fact, it is the government itself which is seriously alarmed, though every effort is made to disguise it. In spite of the official statement of Admiral Cervaras, the admiral of the fleet, on Tuesday last at a conference with the minister of marine when he asserted that the recent evolutions had demonstrated the perfected condition of the Spanish fleet, Admiral Cervaras in reality, reported that there was not a ship ready for service, that the vessels not actually in dry dock ought to be there; that many of the boilers were defective, that some of the ships were not yet armed, and that most of the vessels require cleaning. In view of the perfidy of the United States it is not surprising that such neglect and helplessness creates alarm."

According to the same paper, great importance is attached to the conference between M. Patenotre, the French minister to Spain, and Senor Gullon, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, who, it is said, discussed the action of the United States "as it is well known that there is great alarm in France at the course of events. The fact that M. Patenotre is intimately conversant with the United States affairs, lends additional importance to the matter."

Some of the London correspondents of the provincial papers having access to government circles point out that for some strange reason the action of Italy has been ignored as a factor in the far eastern situation, though she is playing a by no means unimportant part in it. She is diplomatically backing up Great Britain in her demand for free ports and is prepared, in certain eventualities, to go further, namely, the Italian warships will act in concert with the British in the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

The returning animation in the west end streets betokens the approach of the parliamentary season and the hegira to the Mediterranean. The Monte Carlo carnival season has already set in, the battle of flowers at Mentone occurred this week and the carnival at Nice will begin on February 10. Mr. John W. Mackay has arrived at Nice from Rome for the season.

Diplomatic privilege is still the subject of sarcastic comment in the press, owing to a member of any envoy's staff claiming this privilege for his dog, against the muzzling order, and the foreign office has issued a note to all embassies, pointing out in the most polite manner that the muzzling order is purely a sanitary measure and expressing the trust that the envoys' good sense will help in its enforcement.

Signor Crispi, wife of the former Italian premier, has set the new fashion in Italy of appearing at outdoor festivals accompanied by a tame calf which, attired in a richly gilded coat of vellum, with ribbons, follows her like a dog. Other fashionable ladies have followed her example.

The church of St. Helens, Bishopsgate, this city, is now the focus of a tremendous contest among the parishioners, owing to the ritualistic observances there. The vicar, who is an old man, lives at Hastings and he appointed a curate who introduced holy water, the confession, the stations of the cross, incense, etc. Some of the parishioners objected to this and a meeting on Thursday night at the church was turned into a ritualistic bear garden. The malcontents howled, exchanged epithets and gesticulated for two hours, declaring "the church was being used for a dirty confessional and for debauching." "Scoundrels," "liars," "drunkards," were among the choice epithets exchanged. Eventually a resolution was adopted supporting ritualism, but the fight will be continued and the police will be called in upon the next occasion.

The lessees of the Dublin city theaters, under an old law of the time of George III., have issued a notice prohibiting amateur theatricals, as the act referred to gives them a monopoly of theatrical performances. All Dublin society is in arms against the lessees and they threaten not to attend the theaters.

The fashionable theatrical success at present is undoubtedly Arthur W. Pinero's new comedy, "Trelawney of the Wells," and all society is flocking to see Lord Rosslyn, who, under the nom de theater of James Erskine, has a part in the production, though the play alone would fill the theater for a long time.

Beerbohm Tree's production of "Julius Caesar" is received with the greatest praise on all sides, as surpassing anything seen in London in the way of scenery and staging. It is doubtful, however, if it will turn out to be a financial success.

Londoners are becoming more and more inclined to lighter amusement, as evidenced by the pending withdrawal of Sir Henry Irving's "Peter the Great" in the middle of February. Its failure finds Sir Henry unprepared with a successor and he will depend upon "The Bells," "Mme. Sans Gene," and "The Merchant of Venice," to refill the Lyceum while rehearsing Train and Hichen's play.

BIG STRIKE OVER.

English Labor Unions Agree to Accept the Employers' Terms and Resume Work Monday.

London, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the committees representing the federated employers and the allied trades unions, today, the result of the ballot accepting the employers' terms was communicated, a formal agreement embodying the terms of settlement was duly signed and arrangements were completed for a simultaneous resumption of work in the federated shops on Monday.

AGREEMENT REACHED.

Russia and England Said to Have Composed Their Differences.

Berlin, Jan. 29.—The Berliner Tageblatt says it learns that Russia and England have arrived at an agreement whereby England has consented to drop her demand for the opening of Talien-Wan as a free port and Russia waives further opposition to British control of the Chinese customs.

Lord Sackville Arthur Cecil.

London, Jan. 29.—Lord Sackville Arthur Cecil, half brother of the Marquis of Salisbury, died today from pneumonia. Lord Sackville Arthur Cecil was born in 1848. He was general manager of the Great Eastern railroad from 1878 to 1880, and general manager of the Metropolitan district railway from 1880 to 1885.

Sentence and Pardon.

Madrid, Jan. 29.—It is understood here that the supreme war council will sentence Lieutenant General Weyler to two months' imprisonment, but that the government will grant him a pardon.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Resume of What Has Been Done at the National Capital.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Following is a summary of the proceedings of congress during the past week:

Monday, Jan. 24.

Senate.—The proposed annexation of Hawaii was somewhat extensively reviewed by Mr. Morgan of Alabama today while speaking to a question of personal privilege. The Alabama senator had been represented as saying in executive session substantially that ex-President Cleveland was in favor of Hawaiian annexation. This statement called out a denial from Mr. Cleveland and in support of his original statement, Mr. Morgan addressed the senate at great length.

One of the features of the session was an elaborate speech by Mr. Turpie of Indiana in support of the Teller resolution.

The pension appropriation bill was called up and debated for nearly three hours, but was not passed, the senate adjourning until tomorrow pending the disposal of a point of order made against an amendment offered by Mr. Allen of Nebraska to the pending bill.

Mr. Walthall of Mississippi, presented the credentials of Mr. H. D. Money as senator from Mississippi to succeed the late Senator George and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Money who has been sitting as senator under appointment from the governor of Mississippi.

Mr. Walthall presented a joint resolution adopted by the legislature of Mississippi, urging the United States government to "intervene in the Cuban war in behalf of the insurgents, peacefully if it can, forcibly if it must."

The resolution was read and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

In accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Perkins of California, called up the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, secured the adoption of an amendment providing that hereafter no pension shall be paid upon power of attorney from pensioners residing in foreign countries.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska offered an amendment to the bill providing that hereafter no pension less than $8 a month should be granted and that all pensions less than $8 a month now being paid be raised to that amount.

Mr. Perkins made the point against the amendment that it was new legislation.

Without reaching any conclusion as to the point of order against Mr. Allen's amendment, the senate at 5:30 p. m. on motion of Mr. Gorman, adjourned until tomorrow.

House.—Mr. Boutelle (Rep.) of Maine, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported back the two resolutions calling upon the secretary of the navy as to the suitability of sites for making armor plate in the south with a recommendation that they lie on the table. The report called attention to the fact that invitations had been issued for sealed proposals for the land, buildings, and machinery for an armor plate factory which would be opened January 29, 1898, and that the secretary when these were opened would send a special report to congress containing all information. In view of the fact that the secretary was proceeding to carry out the law, Mr. Boutelle said he thought it necessary to call on the secretary for information which he would furnish.

The first resolution was laid upon the table without division but Mr. Underwood (Dem.) of Alabama, insisted upon a division upon his resolution calling upon the secretary for the information obtained by the armor plate board as to the advantages of southern places as a location for an armor plate plant, but, by a vote of 167 to 105 the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Curtis (Rep. of Iowa, then claimed the day for business from the District of Columbia committee.

Two hours were consumed in the consideration of district business, after which the house went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Senate.—Today's lively session of the senate was characterized by a most heated, almost acrimonious, discussion of the financial question. For nearly two hours the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Allison, Iowa; Berry, Arkansas; and Hoar, Massachusetts.

The sharpest colloquy was at times indulged in between the advocates and opponents of the resolution the debate often approaching bitterness.

The feature of the discussion was a speech by Mr. Teller, his speech calling out a suggestion from Mr. Hoar that he (Teller) ought to have it stricken from the records.

The senate, on motion of Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, went into executive session today as soon as it convened. The doors were opened at 12:35, and Mr. Quay secured the passage of the bill to indemnify the state of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1861 for militia called into military service by the government. The amount involved is $96,000.

Mr. Quay also reported the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment to the postoffice bill providing for the extension of rural free delivery to every state and territory of the union and to as many sections of those states and territories as possible.

Mr. Butler said the amendments had been drawn after full consultation with the postmaster general.

Mr. Perkins of California called up the pension appropriation bill. The amendment proposed by Mr. Allen providing that the lowest pension paid by the government be $8 per month was ruled out of order. Mr. Allen then offered an amendment to the bill increasing the amount appropriated from $141,000,000 to $148,000,000 in accordance with the estimates made by the commissioner of pensions, but it was lost with division. The pension bill then passed.

House.—Protected by the parliamentary fiction of discussing the appropriation bill the house devoted almost the entire day to a political debate, in which the main question was whether prosperity had come to the country, as a result of the advent of the present administration.

As speeches were limited to five minutes, many members participated and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent and although good natured, some hard knocks were given and received.

Mr. Smith, the delegate from Arizona, made an attack on the system of educating Indians and Mr. Walker moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle school. No vote was taken on the motion today.

A bill was passed granting American register to the foreign built steamer Navajo. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Smith (Dem.) of Arizona, made an attack on the present system of educating the Indians. He declared that the Carlisle and Hampton schools were a mistake, that an Indian could not be civilized by teaching him to read and write and sing a psalm. The Indian, he said, must receive an industrial education but it must be given him in the vicinity of his home, not in the east. In this bill, he said, $2,500,000 was wasted.

Mr. Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts, agreed with Mr. Smith that the present policy was unsatisfactory, illogical and impracticable. He moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle school.

Without voting on the amendment, the committee rose and at 5:20 the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Senate.—Today for more than six hours the senate had under discussion the Teller resolution providing that the government pay the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States in silver. By agreement the resolution and pending amendments are to be voted on tomorrow. The debate was devoid of sensational incidents and acrimonious colloquys, which characterized that of yesterday, but it was replete with arguments and oratory.

The time was consumed by Mr. Teller, the author of the resolution and Mr Daniel (Virginia) who supported the resolution, and Mr. Hoar (Massachusetts) and Mr. Platt (Conn.) in opposition to it. All delivered set speeches except Mr. Hoar whose speech was in reply to some points advanced by Mr. Teller yesterday. No other business was transacted.

At the opening of the senate Mr. Hale presented the report of the conferees on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. Chandler secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the attorney general for a report as to whether there have been recent violations of the constitution in Louisiana by the exclusion from service on juries in the United States courts of duly qualified citizens on account of color.

House.—Without transacting any preliminary business the house today went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school.

Mr. Sherman, Republican, of New York, in charge of the bill, defended the work of the Carlisle school, which, he said, was the greatest industrial school in the country. Everything was taught there which was necessary to make the Indians self-supporting citizens anywhere in the world. His observation was that the best Indian schools were those which were not on the reservations. He said the Carlisle football eleven had placed $7,000 in the treasury of that college during the past season.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Barrows and Callahan the motion to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school, offered by Mr. Smith of Arizona was defeated, 20-65.

An amendment offered by Mr. Kelly (Dem.) of South Dakota to increase the number of Indian pupils at Flandreau, S. D., to 300, and to increase the appropriation therefor $16,000, was defeated, 11-51.

On motion of Mr. Griffin (Rep.) of Wisconsin an amendment was adopted to appropriate $20,000 for an additional school building at Tomah, Wis.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

Senate.—After transacting minor business After transacting some minor business the Teller resolution was laid before the senate and after considerable discussion it was agreed that the vote should be taken tomorrow at 6 o'clock, the senate to meet at 10 o'clock and the last four hours of debate to be under the 15 minute rule.

House.—The house of representatives today finally succeeded in passing the Indian appropriation bill and the political debate which has been raging since Monday was transferred to the District of Columbia bill which followed it. The only two important changes made in the Indian bill as passed, were the elimination of the provisions for the leasing of the gilsonite mines and lands of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita reservations, both of which went out on points of order. The features of the debate today were the speeches of Mr. Hartman (Silver Republican) of Montana, in denunciation of the financial policy of the administration, and of Mr. Dolliver Rep.) of Iowa in reply to the general attacks of the opposition.

The senate bill granting an American register to the barkentine Sharpshooter, of San Francisco, was passed.

A bill was passed making Santa Fe, N. M., the permanent capital of that territory.

Mr. Hitt chairman of the foreign affairs committee, reported from his committee, with the recommendation that it lie on the table, the Lewis resolution calling upon the president for the authority under which he negotiated a treaty that will bind the treasury to pay $4,000,000 to the Hawaiian bondholders. The Democrats manifested a desire to discuss the report but the question was not debatable and the vote was taken by a yes and no, and upon the demand of Mr. Dinsmore (Dem.) of Arkansas, the senior minority member of the foreign affairs committee.

Friday, Jan. 28.

Senate.—Finally, after a debate, animated at all times, and occasionally acrimonious, which occupied the greater part of the week, the senate this evening, by a decisive vote of 47 to 32, passed the Teller concurrent resolution. The resolution is a practical reaffirmation of that of Stanley Matthews in 1878, and is as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing four hundred and twelve and one-half grains of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

All efforts to amend the resolution were voted down by majorities ranging from five to 29, Mr. Lodge's gold standard substitute being defeated by the latter majority. The vote on the Lodge amendment was: Ayes, 24; nays, 53.

From 10 o'clock this morning until seven this evening the contest was continued. When the voting began it was evident that party lines were being broken on both sides of the chamber, but it was on the substitute offered by Mr. Lodge that the most decided break occurred. On the Republican side, Mr. Allison of Iowa and Mr. Burrows of Michigan did not answer to their names on the roll call, and many of the Republicans voted directly against it. Upon the final passage of the resolution some Republicans who supported McKinley and the St. Louis platform in '96, like Carter of Montana, Chandler of New Hampshire, Clark of Wyoming, Pritchard of North Carolina, Shoup of Idaho, Warren of Wyoming and Wolcott of Colorado, voted for the resolution because, as Mr. Wolcott announced, they did not believe the resolution committee those who supported it to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado was the first speaker under the 15-minute rule, which went into effect at 2 o'clock. He thought that any senator, whatever his financial views, could vote for the Teller resolution and it involved nothing except carrying into effect of the government's present obligations. He thought that denunciation and abuse heaped upon those who support the resolution were unwarranted for he did not think that the man was born who would betray his government by offering to pay its obligations in spurious money. He referred with scathing sarcasm to the sale of bonds by the Cleveland administration in 1894, denouncing it as one of the darkest pages in American financial history. He declared that the men of the west might be entrusted with the national honor.

"We have," he said, "never betrayed our government and never will. We intend to pay all our obligations in good money and in nothing else."

He felt that the resolution ought to be passed without change, because it meant just what it said and its declarations were in no sense a violation of the national honor, either direct or implied.

The Nelson amendment was first presented declaring "that it is the duty of the government of the United States under existing laws to maintain the parity in value of its gold and silver money, so that the dollar of one metal shall for all monetary purposes always be equal in value to the dollar of the other metal."

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment. The yea and nay vote gave the first test of the respective elements resulting 52-37 in favor of tabling the amendment.

Then came the Lodge amendment, as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress herein before recited are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin or its equivalent; and that any other payment without consent of creditors would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights."

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment.

"I hope the senator will withdraw the motion to table," interposed Mr. Wolcott, "so that we may have a direct vote on gold."

Mr. Vest consented and the vote was taken directly on the Lodge amendment resulting in its defeat, 24-53.

Mr. Quay now came forward with a new amendment, as follows:

"Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: That all bonds of other obligations of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress herein before recited should be paid, principal and interest, in the money that is the highest money of the world."

Mr. Vest again moved to table. Carried, 47-31.

Mr. Hoar offered another few amendment to go at the close of the resolution as follows:

"That under no circumstances will the principal or interest of the public debt be paid in depreciated currency or in any money other than the best money of the world."

The amendment was tabled on Mr. Vest's motion, 42-32.

Mr. Foraker proposed an amendment formerly suggested by Mr. Spooner, who was absent, as follows:

"That it is declared to be the financial policy of the United States that until there shall have been obtained an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, for the free coinage of silver, which agreement the United States is hereby further pledged to promote, the faith and honor and credit of the United States are solemnly pledged to preserve the existing gold standard; and all silver and paper currency shall be maintained at a parity with gold, and all obligations of the United States shall be maintained inviolably at the present standard."

The amendment suffered the fate of those before, being tabled, 44-33.

Mr. Hoar presented the same amendment as the last, proposing it as an additional section instead of a separate declaration. This was lost, the voting being the same as the Foraker amendment.

Mr. Caffery proposed an amendment as follows:

"Provided that if at the time of payment of the principal or interest of the bonds the market value of silver is not at par with gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1 the principal and interest shall be paid in gold or silver at the option of the creditor."

The amendment was tabled without a yea and nay vote.

This disposed of amendments and the decks were cleared for the final vote on the Teller resolution. The earlier votes had shown that its passage was a foregone conclusion, yet there was the keenest interest at this culminating feature of the contest.

"On this vote," announced the vice president, "the yeas are 47 and the nays 32, and the resolution is agreed to."

The vote in detail:

YEAS.

Allen,
Bacon,
Bate,
Berry,
Butler
Cannon,
Carter,
Chandler,
Chilton,
Clark,
Clay,
Cockrell,
Daniel,
Gray,
Harris,
Heitfeld,
Jones,
Kenny,
Kyle,
Lindsay,
McEnery,
McLaurin,
Mallory,
Mantle,
Martin,
Mills,
Mitchell,
Money,
Morgan,
Murphy,
Pasco,
Pettigrew,
Pettus,
Pritchard,
Rawlins,
Roach,
Shoup,
Smith,
Stewart,
Teller,
Tillman,
Turpie,
Turner,
Vest,
Warren,
White,
Wolcott—47.

NAYS

Aldrich,
Allison,
Baker,
Burrows,
Caffery,
Cullom,
Davis,
Fairbanks,
Foraker,
Gallinger,
Gear,
Hale,
Hanna,
Hansbrough,
Hawley,
Hoar,
Lodge,
McBride,
McMillan,
Mason,
Morrill,
Nelson,
Penrose,
Perkins,
Platt, (Conn.)
Platt, (N. Y.)
Quay,
Sewall,
Thurston,
Wellington,
Wetmore,
Wilson—32.

The pairs throughout the voting were as follows:

Turley and Deboe; Faulkner and Elkins; Gorman and Frye; Jones (Nev.) and Proctor; Walthall and Spooner.

The first named would in each case have voted for sustaining the resolution and against all amendments, while the last named would have voted against it and for the amendment.

There was no demonstration on the announcement and at seven p. m. on motion of Mr. Allison the senate adjourned till Monday.

House.—At last the bill to pay the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, $288,000 for damages sustained by that corporation during the war, after encountering an obstinate filibuster which staved off a vote on two previous private bills days, was piloted to its passage in the house today by Mr. Cooper of Texas, who was in charge of the measure. The friends of the measure proved themselves an overwhelming majority and the opposition, today, finding it could hold out no longer, reluctantly yielded. The vote on the bill was 188-67.

At 4 o'clock the bill was favorably reported to the house and on the demand of Mr. Dalzell the vote on its passage was taken by yeas and nays. The bill was passed, 188-67.

The house then at 4:30 p. m., took a recess until 8 p. m., the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

This was the first night session of this congress devoted to pension legislation. No disposition to contest the bills presented for consideration developed and the entire calendar of 29 bills was cleared before the hour of adjournment, 10:30.

Saturday, Jan. 29.

House.—At the opening of the session today a bill to permit the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Coon Rapids, at the northern limits of the city of Minneapolis, was passed.

Immediately afterward the clerk of the senate appeared and transmitted the Teller resolution which passed the senate last night. The announcement was greeted with a terrific outburst of applause from the Democratic side of the house. No motion was made at the time and the resolution remained on the table.

The fortification appropriation bill was referred on motion of Mr. Grout, (Rep. of Pennsylvania the house went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia bill.

The general debate was not confined to the subjects dealt with by the bill. It covered a wide range. The Teller resolution, the Cuban question, the Hawaiian annexation, the tariff and other political topics were discussed.

The house succeeded in completing 17 pages of the bill and then adjourned. The Teller resolution will probably be disposed of Monday.

NO NEW STATES.

The House Committee Kills the New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma Admission Bills.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Statehood legislation at this session was killed today by the house committee on territories rejecting the Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma bills by a vote of eight to three. The first two measures were bunched and defeated. Then the Oklahoma bill was taken up and beaten by the same vote. There was no discussion, as it was understood at the last meeting that the vote was to be taken today without further preliminaries. Delegates Smith and Ferguson of Arizona and New Mexico stated that they wished to put themselves on record that if they were allowed to vote they would vote for the bills.

Senator Lodge's Amendment.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The following is the text of the amendment to the silver resolution offered by Senator Lodge today:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under said acts of congress are payable, principal and interest in gold coin or its equivalent, and that any other payment without the consent of the creditor would be in violation of the public faith and in derogation of his rights."

Later in the day Senator Lodge gave notice of another amendment declaring it to be the policy to pay bonds "principal and interest in the money that is the highest money in the world or its equivalent in gold, whether that be silver or paper."

Golden Jubilee.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In the presence of the entire California congressional delegation, Justice McKenna of the supreme court and Mrs. Leland Stanford and other ladies at 11 o'clock tonight President McKinley touched a telegraph key at the White House, and opened the California Golden Jubilee at San Francisco.

Court Martial Ordered.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Long today ordered the trial by court martial of Civil Engineer Menocal on the charge of culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty, growing out of the faulty work on the New York dry dock, executed while the officer was the chief inspector. The court has not yet been selected, but it will meet at the New York navy yard on March 7 next. Whether or not other officers or persons will be tried, will be dependant upon the disclosures in the court martial.

The President's Birthday.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Today was the anniversary of the president's birthday. He was born in 1843. There was no special observance at the White House, save the presentation to the president of a large bunch of cut flowers.

THE GRUB STAKE.

Legal Status of the Miner's Contract Defined by Judge Hanford.

Seattle, Jan. 21.—An opinion in which every miner and prospector is deeply interested was rendered today by Federal Judge Hanford. It was in a suit brought against Thomas Q. Mallory by M. A. Cisna and seven other citizens of Spokane for a share in the mining claims owned by Mallory in the Klondike district.

The principal point involved in the case was how long does a grub stake contract last, no limitation being set in the terms of agreement.

In deciding the case, Judge Hanford said: "I consider that the contract cannot be fairly construed so as to create any right in favor of the plaintiffs to property situated in a distant foreign country, purchased by Mallory with his own money more than two years after the agreement was entered into. Grub stake contracts will be enforced by this court, but only as other contracts. It is not enough for parties to assert that they have rights in order to secure legal protection, but they must be able to prove in each case a clear and definite contract and by terms and conditions in compliance therewith rights have become vested."

The court concludes by holding that the showing made by the plaintiffs was insufficient and the application for an injunction is denied.

THREE CROWDED STEAMERS.

A Thousand People Left Puget Sound for Alaska.

Seattle, Jan. 26.—Three crowded steamers sailed for Dyea and Skaguay within a few hours of each other today. Five hundred people left this city for the north, and from other Sound ports combined almost as many again are booked by the three vessels making the departure for Alaska from Puget Sound in one day nearly 1000. The Clara M. made her initial voyage and carried 100 first class and 65 second class passengers.

The steamer City of Seattle sailed with 35 first and 140 second class passengers. Her bookings at other Sound ports will swell the number to almost 600.

The Utopia sailed in the afternoon with over 300 people aboard.

The steamer City of Topeka will sail tomorrow at 9 o'clock for Juneau and Sitka and, before she leaves the Sound will have over 200 passengers, a majority from this city. Her accommodations were sold out some time in advance.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Major Edward Whaley.

Prairie du Chien, Wis., Jan. 27.—Major Edward Whaley, aged 62, a prominent member of the Iron Brigade, died suddenly today, of heart disease. He was born at Athens, O., and enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixth regiment, Wisconsin infantry.

Frozen to Death.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The body of Mrs. Georgie Connell, 37 years of age, was found early this morning on the road leading over Mount Olympus. She had been frozen to death. It is thought that the woman, who had been drinking last night became dazed and fell into an old lime pit. She must have crawled out of this, and, being too weak to go farther, lay down in the middle of the road, where her body was found.

Jules Emile Pean.

Paris, Jan. 30.—Jules Emile Pean, the eminent surgeon, is dead.

M. Pean, who was born at Chateau Dun, November 29, 1830, practiced surgery continuously in Paris for more than 40 years. In 1865 he was appointed surgeon of the central bureau. Two years later he joined the staff of the Lourcine, where he remained five years, going then to St. Antoine, and finally to St. Louis, where he remained until 1892. He became famous for his success in the delicate operations of ovariotomy. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine. Three years later he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and in 1893 he was made a commander.

Admiral Daniel L. Braine.

New York, Jan. 30.—Rear Admiral Daniel Lawrence Braine died in Brooklyn to-night.

SUES FOR $100,000.

GOLD SOVEREIGN TUNNEL AND MOOSE CO. TO LOCK HORNS.

Valuable Piece of Territory on Raven Hill will be Battled for in the Courts—Gold Sovereign Company Asks for $50,000 Damages and $50,000 for Ore Extracted from Disputed Ground by Moose Company.

The Gold Sovereign Mining and Tunnel company filed an injunction and damage suit in the district court Friday against the Moose Gold Mining company ——— Keep and ——— Keely, which involves a valuable piece of territory in the Cripple Creek district, and asks judgment for $100,000.

The complaint sets up that the Gold Sovereign tunnel, tunnel claim and tunnel site, were located March 29, 1892, by W. L. Fyffe, C. F. Putnam, H. Yoemans, Abram Rapp and F. P. McDonald on the south slope of Bull mountain, to be run for the development and discovery of lodes, veins and mines, under the laws of the United States and the state of Colorado. On May 2, the location was recorded with the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county. At the time of location there were no lodes existing or outcropping or in any way exposed along the line of said tunnel or within 250 feet on each side of the center line thereof. At a subsequent time the tunnel location site, claim and rights were transferred to plaintiffs.

Plaintiffs claim that by virtue of location and prosecution of work, the right to hold and possess all lodes and veins within 250 feet of the portal or mouth of said tunnel, not appearing on surface and not known to exist at the time of location, which may be cut or discovered from the surface, for a distance of 1,500 feet on either side.

On August 13, 1896, while prosecuting work on the tunnel, a valuable mineral bearing lode was cut at a distance of 215 feet from the portal of the tunnel, not appearing on surface. The plaintiff company claimed 1500 feet on either side, went to work developing it and located it Gold Sovereign No. 5 lode. About November 1, 1897 the defendants entered upon and took possession of said vein, by means of drifts, levels, etc., run from their shaft and have removed valuable quantities of ore therefrom.

The plaintiffs estimate that the value of the ore removed is $50,000 and that they have been damaged in the sum of $50,000. They therefore ask judgment in the amount of $100,000, and that a temporary injunction issue restraining defendants from breaking down or removing ore and that plaintiffs be placed in possession of the property. The suit is brought by Brock, Stimson, Willcox and Campbell for the plaintiffs.

AN ARTISTIC ORGAN RECITAL.

Brilliant Programme Rendered at Grace Church by Mr. Seymour, Mrs. Garrison, Miss Herman and Mr. McCoombs.

The first organ recital under the direction of Mr. Dwight H. Seymour took place at Grace Episcopal church on East Pike's Peak avenue Thursday eve. The church was filled with a critical musical audience and it was the unanimous verdict that the recital was one of the most artistic and enjoyable ever presented in Colorado Springs.

The organ is undoubtedly the finest in resonance and tone in the city. It was constructed several years ago according to plans executed by Mr. Seymour, and under his personal supervision. Mr. Seymour, who was formerly organist at Grace church, has been in Salt Lake city for the past five years. He has returned to the Springs on a visit, but efforts will be made to induce him to take up his residence here again. Expert musicians who were familiar with his work before he went to the Mormon city declared last night that he had improved greatly during his absence. His technique is superb and his pedal work is remarkable. His selections last night were very difficult, but he executed them in masterly form. His selections included Chopin's prelude in D flat and Theodore Kullak's pastoral; Dudley Buck's "The Holy Night," Handel's sixth concert and the war march of the priests from "Rienzi," by Wagner. The capabilities of both the organ and the organist were tested to the full in the last selection, and both acquitted themselves with honor, not to say glory.

Mrs. Garrison, whose superb voice is heard at best in sacred music, gave the soprano solo, "These are They," from Gaul's "Holy City." She sang with unusual sweetness and expression, and the clear, pure bell-like notes of her upper register made a deep impression. Although Mrs. Garrison was on the programme for one solo only, she was persuaded to give another number. She chose Gounod's beautiful Ave Maria and sang it with violin obligato by Miss Mamie Herman and organ accompaniment by Mr. Seymour. This ave is more demanding on the upper notes than the solo from "The Holy City," but the demand was met with a burst of melody that was superb.

Miss Herman gave the violin solo, the largo from Handel's "Xerxes" in excellent taste and execution. She is a very clever performer and created a very favorable impression. Mr. McCoombs, certainly the best tenor in Colorado Springs, was in fine voice, and sang, by request, "The Holy City," by Stephen Adams. Mr. McCoombs' work is finished, and his voice is one of unusual flexibility, compass, timbre and power. At the conclusion of the recital the soloists were personally congratulated by almost the entire audience, and Mr. Seymour and Rev. Mr. Brewster, the rector of Grace church, were urged to repeat the concert at an early date. It is probable that they will do so.

A NATATORIUM.

Mr. W. C. Jones Will Erect an Elegant One on S. Tejon Street.

After repeated unsuccessful efforts on the part of individuals and companies organized for the purpose, it seems that Colorado Springs is to have a natatorium at last. The announcement was made Thursday that Mr. W. C. Jones would erect a commodious building on his lot adjoining the Alamo hotel on South Tejon street, and construct a natatorium and Turkish bath establishment which would be a credit to a city of twice the size of Colorado Springs. Mr. Jones will shortly leave for Salt Lake city and Ogden, where he goes to inspect the natatoriums of these cities, from which he expects to gain some useful ideas which will be used in the construction of his own.

The new building which Mr. Jones proposes to erect will be a three-story modern brick building 25x115 feet in dimensions. A commodious store room will be provided on the ground floor and probably be occupied by a drug store. The upstairs will be divided into 25 rooms which will be elegantly furnished as bachelor apartments.

In the rear of the store room provided with a Tejon street entrance, will be the office and dressing room of the natatorium. This room will be 25x35 feet, with tiled floors and handsome appointments. The stairs to the bachelor apartments will lead up from this room.

In the rear of the office and dressing rooms, the natatorium will be constructed 25x75 feet in dimensions. The pool will have a cemented floor and vary from four feet to six feet in depth. Attendants will be furnished, and probably a swimming instructor will be in constant attendance. Every convenience known to modern natatoriums will be provided, and it is the intention of Mr. Jones to make it one of the finest and most complete in the entire west.

The Turkish bath establishment will be in the basement under the front store room. The entrance will be through the large office. Mr. Jones has decided to make this feature complete in every respect. Russian or Turkish baths will be provided and the establishment will be fitted up in a style equal if not superior to anything in Denver or Salt Lake.

Architects are now preparing plans for the new building and as soon as Mr. Jones returns from Salt Lake, work will begin on the new enterprise immediately. Mr. Jones estimates that the new building and natatorium exclusive of furnishings, will cost between $10,000 and $12,000. He proposes to have the building completed and the natatorium open to the public by June 15.

Social and Entertainment.

A very pleasing entertainment was given Thursday night at the Second Congregational church. The most interesting part of the programme was the contest between the Society and the "Sunny South" quartet. The judges gave the decision in favor of the Society quartet but the "Sunny South" appealed to the audience. Their plantation costumes and their quaint negro melodies had so captivated the audience that the decision was reversed by popular vote. The audience was appreciative and many were forced to respond to encores. The programme was as follows:

Music, Messrs. Nelderhauser and Meler; solo, Miss Sargent; recitation, Mrs. Weeks; contest between "Society" and "Sunny South" quartettes; dialogue, "Mrs. Gaskell and Hicock;" song, Mr. Thompson, Bridget O'Flannigan and the Chinese; solo, Miss Swisher; speaking contest by kindergarten children, Jimmie Cooper, Hi-bie Wing and Willie Thompson, pantomime, by college students.

J. H. Cremar Is Guilty.

"Cremar is guilty of murder in the second degree."

At 9 o'clock Saturday night the jury rendered the above verdict.

The trial of J. H. Cremar, the murderer of A. F. Meyers, was the means of packing division 1 of the district court with a miscellaneous lot of humanity in the morning when court convened. Judge Lunt instructed the jury fully in the premises and defined the law to them. The judge's talk was thoroughly impartial simply explaining the duties of the jury in the event that the evidence was conclusive in their minds as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant of the charge of murder.

Judge Lunt then handed his instructions to the jury and the fate of Cremar was intrusted to that body.

After four hours of meditation the verdict was returned. It is punishable by a sentence to the pen from 10 years to life.

Garber Cleared.

Garber of Nebraska, the son of an ex-governor of that state, who has been before the justice court for the last few days was discharged from custody Saturday by Justice McReynolds.

It was claimed that he had purposely set on fire his own house to secure the insurance, and that the postoffice was burned as a subterfuge.

The evidence was incongruous and insufficient to bear out the charges and the prosecuting attorney asked the court to dismiss the case.

Colonel Ady of this city and Mr. McNeny of Red Cloud, Neb., the home of Garber, defended.

A Manitou Party.

One of the most enjoyable social functions which has occurred in Manitou this season was the party given Tuesday eve at the Grand View by Miss Dorothy Paulson. Dancing was the order of the evening, and the programme included about 16 numbers. Refreshments were served and the charming hostess received unanimous assurances that the evening was a most delightful one.

Among those present were Misses Goodrich, Hutchinson, Sawin, Catton, Frazier, Gray, Powers, Long, Jackson, Kloepfer, Clark, Powers, Jackson, Atto and Reed; Messrs. Iekes, Becker, Keizler, Lorenz, Priess, James, Sawin, Lewis, Leddy and Gillis.

MERE MENTION.

Mr. C. J. North left Friday for Chicago.

Mr. Egbert Smit has gone to Cripple Creek.

Mr. F. F. Frisbee left last week for Seattle.

Mrs. F. E. Bagley of Austin Bluffs is quite ill.

Mrs. G. T. Guernsey left Tuesday for Chicago.

Mr. John McLachlan is down from Manitou Park.

Mr. E. D. Smith, of Philadelphia is at the Antlers.

Mr. R. Litchfield left last Tuesday for New York.

Col. James Ellison is back from the barbecue.

Mr. John Ray left Friday evening for New York.

Mr. Sam Strong is in Cripple Creek on business.

Mr. J. K. Goudy left Thursday morning for Denver.

Mr. F. E. Carpenter left Thursday for Kansas City.

Mrs. N. McClurd left Thursday morning for Chicago.

Mr. A. W. Hooper left Friday for the Quaker city.

Miss Jennie M. Castle left on Monday for Seattle.

Mr. J. H. Reid and family left Friday for Salt Lake.

Rev. Edward Hildreth left for Los Angeles Tuesday.

Mr. R. D. Johnson left for Elgin, Ill., Thursday night.

Mr. N. Leipheimer left for New York Sunday evening.

Mrs. L. S. Thompson left last week for Parachute, Colo.

Miss Maud Downs, who has been quite ill, is recovering.

Mr. W. D. Maydwell left for Louisville Thursday evening.

Mrs. Riddle gave a delightful whist party Wednesday.

Mrs. B. P. Cheney left Wednesday morning for New York.

Mr. J. C. Norty left Friday evening for a trip to the east.

Mr. Chas. L. Lawton of Cripple Creek is at the Alta Vista.

Mr. W. A. Otis has returned from a fortnight's trip east.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barker are in Salt Lake for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Green left last week for a tour of California.

Judge Kinsley has gone to Glenwood Springs for a few days.

Mr. Sam Baer of Baer brothers, Cleveland, is at the Alta Vista.

F. G. Harris, of Joliet, Ill., registered at the Alamo yesterday.

Mr. J. W. Walters and party left for Dubuque, Ia., Friday night.

Mrs. Jean Hyde has returned from an extended visit in the east.

Mr. Shallenberger's remains were taken east for interment last week.

Hon. M. B. Irvine contemplates a month's trip through Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Smith left Thursday night for a trip to Du Quoin, Ills.

Miss Thomas of Denver is visiting Miss Gunnell at 1126 North Tejon street.

George E. Robinson and wife of Waterloo, Canada, are at the Alta Vista.

Mrs. William Nertney and sister will leave tomorrow for a trip to Boulder.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Connor left last week for a two months' sojourn in Samoa.

Mr. W. F. Crosby left last Friday for New York and a trip in the old world.

Messrs. David Ferris and R. R. Gillette left last week for Juneau, Alaska.

Mrs. A. E. Gibson and Miss Norma D. D. Harvey left last Tuesday for Omaha.

Miss Everhart has taken up a residence in Miss Wright's, on Cascade avenue.

Senator J. G. Morton, of Pueblo, is in the city. He is stopping at the Antlers.

Mr. Geo. de Pugh, of New York, was among yesterday's arrivals at the Alamo.

Mr. E. E. Nichols, Sr., of Manitou arrived from the east Wednesday morning.

The next high school dance will be held in the afternoon instead of in the evening.

Judge J. B. Severy will leave about the first of next month for a six weeks' trip east.

Mrs. Barbour left Tuesday evening with the remains of her husband for Minneapolis.

Mr. L. H. Shafer has returned from an investigation of some of his claims in camp.

Mr. W. T. Auld of Red Cloud, Neb., is among the recent arrivals at the Alta Vista.

Mr. H. E. Bassett and family left Thursday morning for a prolonged stay in California.

Mr. W. H. Griffith, editor of the Leadville Herald-Democrat, is a guest at the Antlers.

The Chamberlin trial is set for Feb. 10th, at 9:30 a. m. The witnesses have been subpoenaed.

Postmaster Dana and Police Chief Gathright have returned from a brief visit in Denver.

Mr. F. H. Gratton is now able to sit up a great part of the time and will soon be entirely well.

Mr. H. Stoltze of St. Paul arrived Wednesday. Mrs. Stoltze has been spending the winter here.

Mr. I. S. Buckman, brother of Mr. G. R. Buckman, left Thursday for his home in New Mexico.

The Misses Sawyer will give a tea Tuesday, February 1st, at their residence, 1507 North Cascade.

Mrs. Young of Chicago, who is well remembered here as Miss Eda Lord, is visiting Mrs. Bemis.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Turbush of Ashland, Wis., are spending a few days in Colorado Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Connell will leave about the middle of February for a trip to California.

There are 17 new houses either in course of construction or in the hands of architects for Broadmoor.

Mrs. O'Haver, wife of the proprietor of the Vendome hotel at Leadville, is a guest at the Antlers.

Mr. R. D. Johnson will hereafter have charge of the Bee Hive store, or "The Leader," as it may be called.

Mr. L. W. Popejoy will leave in a few days for Washington, D. C., to close a big contract with the government.

Mr. L. S. Thompson of New York, who has been here for two months, left Tuesday with a party of five for Glenwood.

E. S. Kaufman of Denver is in the city today visiting his brothers, the well known merchants of Colorado Springs.

Mrs. B. L. Keator will arrive this morning from Chicago and will probably move into her new house in Broadmoor this week.

Mr. Robert W. Hemenway Wednesday began the construction of a seven room house in the 1400 block on North Weber street.

Judge Lunt rendered a decision in the suit of the Ajax Mining company against the Calhoun company, finding for the plaintiff.

Rev. M. M. Davis of Dallas, who has been here during the last couple of months, left for his home last Thursday evening.

Bishop Leonard of Utah and Nevada will preach at St. Stephen's next Sunday morning and at Grace church in the evening.

H. E. Rookridge, president of the American Blast Feather company, of Chicago, was among yesterday's arrivals at the Alta Vista.

Henry H. Clark and George Washburne of Cripple Creek, and William Mellin of Victor were among yesterday's arrivals at the Alamo.

A patent for the Ivywild lode of the Anaconda Gold Mining company was received Thursday and recorded with the county clerk.

Mrs. D. Y. Butcher is seriously ill at the Glockner sanitarium, and grave fears are entertained by her friends concerning her condition.

Dr. B. S. Galloway of Leadville, is at the Alta Vista for a day or two. He contemplates bringing his family here for the rest of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Barrett and Mr. and Mrs. Z. Z. Zong of Jamestown, N. Y., are a party of tourists who are spending a few days at the Antlers.

Messrs. Charles and Andrew Lood, who have been in this city for some time, left last week for Seattle, and will sail on the 31st for Dyea, Alaska.

Mrs. Warren Currin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Quimby of Manchester, N. H., on their way to the coast, have stopped over for a day or two in the city.

Willard A. Smith of Chicago, is in the city. Mr. Smith is well known throughout the country as the editor of the Railway Review, a Chicago publication.

Mr. Richard E. Meserve of Grand Junction is at the Alta Vista renewing old acquaintances, having resided in this city for several years some time ago.

Rev. C. E. De La Mater of this city was elected secretary of the Pueblo Methodist district conference Wednesday. The conference is now in session in Pueblo.

The firm of Holbrook & Perkins have lately taken into partnership Mr. J. P. Shearer, who has been acting as salesman for the past seven or eight years.

S. C. Beck, of Philadelphia, is at the Alta Vista visiting his family. The family has been here for some time, and Mr. Beck expects to remain several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mosher of Leadville were in the city Thursday to attend the wedding of their sister Miss Kina Pearle Mac Arthur to Dr. John Greer of Boulder.

George Berstel et al., filed a suit in the district court Wednesday against John Davis, James Fox, et al., for one-eighth interest in a lease on block 9 of the Hull City placer.

Messrs. J. H. P. Voorhees and Kibbler of Denver, accompanied General Palmer in his private car Wednesday night en route for the Indian territory on a hunting trip.

Chief Bate, on behalf of the fire department, desires to return thanks to Mrs. Elizabeth Cass Goddard for books sent to the firemen and to Dr. Sydney R. Bartlett for cigars.

William Hull who runs a Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs stage line is arranging to start a passenger and freight line between Eldora and Boulder, a distance of 22 miles.

E. W. Hull, who is making preparations for starting a stage line between Boulder and the new gold camp at Eldora, will leave today for the scene of his future operations.

Mr. V. Z. Reed returned Tuesday afternoon from a month's trip to Mexico. Mr. Reed went as far south as the state of Oaxaca, where he inspected a big mining property.

Palmer Cox, the Brownie man, left a very unique souvenir with Mr. F. J. Stephens, in exchange for which Mr. Stephens presented Mr. Cox with one of his well-known photographs of the "Sunrise on Pike's Peak." Mr. Cox left two cards on which were his autograph, the town and date and two sketches of the "Brownies."

The fire boys had a good time Tuesday. It was the occasion of Fireman W. C. Griffith's 29th anniversary, and ice cream and other refreshments were served—at his expense.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Burrage and family, and Mrs. E. R. Harbell, Miss Harbell and Mr. J. L. Steele, all in one party arrived Tuesday morning and registered at the Antlers.

Mr. Andrew J. Gunning, lately of Natchez, Miss., has returned to Colorado Springs to reside and has accepted a position with Matt Conway, as salesman in his new store.

Several local Elks went to Las Vegas, N. M., Wednesday to assist in the work of organizing a new lodge in that city. The Pueblo Elks, 50 in number, went down in a private car.

At half past five last week Monday the fire department had a run to Mrs. R. J. Cook's house, No. 1121 North Cascade avenue. The chimney had taken fire but no damage was done.

Mr. A. B. Twombly came out first in the bowling tournament just completed at the Cheyenne Country club. Mr. Arthur M. Baker was second and Mr. James McK. Ferriday third.

The Rathbone Sisters of Manitou will give a social at K. P. hall next Friday evening. There will be a good musical and literary programme and refreshments, and everybody is invited.

The section hand who was injured Saturday morning by a Santa Fe engine died yesterday from the effects of the wounds on the head. His name was John Kreigar and he was 41 years old.

The second chamber concert given by Messrs. Goldmark, Schubert and Dopf will be held at Coburn library Wednesday. The initial musical given last week was unanimously voted a very fine one.

Among the four Colorado representatives in the second annual national meeting of amateur marksmen to be held in Hot Springs, Ark., February 15 to 19, are Messrs. Mason and Garrett of this city.

C. W. Huff, the suspected forger of Denver, who was so neatly captured by the police of this city Saturday evening, was taken to Denver yesterday afternoon by Detective Carbury, of the capital city force.

Dr. P. S. Rossiter, a young physician of Cripple Creek, was held up Saturday night on N. Weber street in front of No. 305 and relieved of money to the amount of $15.05 at the point of a 38 caliber revolver.

A Pullman car has been chartered by a party of Colorado Springs people for a trip over the Gulf to the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans, February 22. Dr. and Mrs. Horn will chaperone the contingent.

The fifth grade of the Liller school is proud of the record made last month in not having a single lateness recorded on the books of the class. Miss Katharine Courtney is the teacher and there are 50 pupils in her charge.

Mrs. Zoe Dana Underhill and daughter, Miss Ruth Underhill, arrived on Tuesday morning from New York, and will stay temporarily at Miss Duffies, on N. Cascade avenue. Mrs. Underhill expects to lease a house for the winter.

At a meeting of the directors of the El Paso club last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. G. Lunt; vice-president, C. E. Noble; secretary, George R. Buckman, and treasurer A. Sutton.

The case of Wiley Adams which has been on trial for two full days, for burglarizing the store of Lem Gammon at Ramah in October, 1895, went to the jury at 12 o'clock Wednesday, and at 8:30 a verdict of guilty was returned.

Mr. J. W. Pollock of Xenia, Ohio, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Pressly Thompson, of this city. Mr. Pollock was until recently county commissioner of Greene county, Ohio, having served in that capacity for a number of years.

Mr. W. F. Crosby left Friday for New York, and on February 9 will sail on the Teutonic for Europe. Mr. Crosby will be absent for about two months visiting London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Geneva and other parts of the continent.

Information from the Strickler tunnel is that the cave-in of sand and mud is now under control. The workmen have been enabled to reach the seat of the trouble and bulkhead the flow and in a short time work will be resumed on the eastern end.

In an interview Mr. H. B. Stone of the Cripple Creek Short line to Denver stated that New York and Pittsburg capitalists had pledged $1,250,000 for the building of the short line and $50,000 more for the erection of a mill at this end of the line.

Dinah E. Bennett filed a suit for divorce in the county court Wednesday from her husband, Edwin L. Bennett, the well known capitalist of this city. The couple were married in Iowa in 1878. The plaintiff alleges cruelty as grounds for a divorce.

Mr. J. E. Darby, who has been a resident of this city for some years will leave this morning with his family for Grand Junction. Mr. Darby has recently purchased a ranch in the vicinity of Grand Junction and the family will make it their home.

Messrs. M. Lehman and I. Sullenberg will leave today for an extended trip to California. From here they go to Los Angeles. They have been in the city for several months and after seeing what they care to of California will return to Colorado Springs.

Mr. Ralph Bradfield, deputy sheriff of this county and connected with Sheriff Boynton's office in this city, will be married Wednesday noon to Miss Marion Fitting. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride-elect on Pawnee avenue, Manitou.

Mr. George Barrack of this city, who was sent to the Klondike by a local syndicate, has been heard from. The steamer City of Topeka arrived in Victoria, B. C., January 21 and among the 40 passengers was Mr. Barrack. He is expected almost any day now.

W. [illegible] Evans, known to the traveling public as the assistant city agent of the Gulf line will return to the city today or tomorrow. Mr. Evans has been spending January in Old Mexico and has visited most of the points of interest in that greatly attractive republic.

On Friday evening of this week an entertainment will take place at the Huerfano street Mission. Careful preparations have been made for a pleasing programme and an enjoyable evening is assured for any who can attend. A small admission will be charged.

The St. Francis Hospital Aid society desires to return thanks to the donors, patrons and those who gave their assistance to make the first annual ball a success, and to advise the net receipts are about $200. Mrs. E. J. Woolheater, President.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Neff of Kansas City were among yesterday's arrivals at the Antlers. Mr. Neff was one of the principal speakers at the Stock Growers' convention which was held in Denver during the week, and with Mrs. Neff he thought he would make a stop over in Colorado Springs.

In the suit of Harbeck vs. Smith et al., which was the suit of the editor of the Anaconda Assayer, who endeavored to force the mayor and other city officials to exhibit their records, the attorneys for the plaintiff failed to appear, and the demurrer of the defendants was argued and granted.

Articles of incorporation were filed on Thursday for the Stock Growers Gold Mining company. The capital stock of the new corporation is $500,000, divided into shares of the par value of $1 each. The incorporators are James Parfet and H. C. Tarpling. The principal office of the company will be in Cripple Creek with a branch office at Gillett. The business of the company will be mining, milling and smelting.

The county commissioners went to Denver Thursday morning to inspect Arapahoe's county hospital and the state institution for incorrigible girls. Incidentally of course the commissioners went out to the stock yards and partook of some of the wholesome viands served to the multitude.

The Coburn Library Book club has just received a third installment of new books. A complete list of all the books now belonging to the club will soon be sent to all its members. The 65 volumes just added include the "Journals and Letters of Audubon," and a complete set of Robert Louis Stevenson.

A marriage license by telephone was issued Friday in the county clerk's office. The high contracting parties were Carl Johnson and Miss Emma Nelson, both of Cripple Creek. The young couple will journey to this city today and secure the precious document permitting them to be legally married.

A serious freight wreck occurred on the Colorado Midland last week Monday morning near Lake George, 40 miles west of this city. The engine left the bridge carrying the structure and 10 cars down with it. The engineer, fireman and other members of the crew escaped without injury. The cars were loaded with ore from Leadville and Aspen.

Mr. F. E. Brooks has just returned from Phoenix, Arizona. He has been gone about two weeks and has been representing some eastern people in an important mining suit against the United Verde Copper company. The company is a very heavy producer of copper. Mr. Brooks has won his case in all the lower courts but it has now been sent to the supreme court.

Charles Henry Ashton was granted a divorce from his wife, Minnie H. Ashton, in the county court Wednesday. The couple were married in New Jersey in 1887, when they were 17 and 16 years of age respectively. They separated soon afterward and have continued to live apart ever since. Mrs. Ashton resides in Philadelphia.

Messrs. D. R. Wood and Loper have arranged a partnership and are now nicely located in the Everhart block with an office on the ground floor. They will do a general real estate, loan, insurance and mining investment business, and are occupying the proud distinction of being the most youthful agents in their line of trade in the town.

News was received last week of the death on the 19th instant of M. F. Braggiotte, in Aiken, N. C. This information came through Mr. Braggiotti's brother in Boston. The remains will be buried in that city today. Much regret was expressed on all sides, as Mr. Braggiotti was extremely popular in Colorado Springs, where he resided for about ten years.

James Fuller filed a suit for divorce in the county court Thursday against his wife Charity Fuller. The plaintiff alleges that his wife was so abusive and violent that he was compelled to leave his home permanently. She hurled choice epithets at the head of her liege lord and at one time hurled a butcher knife at the same object. Fuller's complaint is quite lengthy and if it is true he has ample grounds for a divorce.

Mr. E. T. Macy of 621 East Dale street, who has been in Cripple Creek for some time was summoned at an early hour Saturday to come home as his little daughter, Nellie, three years of age, was very low. She is suffering from a complication of bronchitis and whooping cough and was thought last night to be at the point of death. She rallied, however, and it is thought the recovery is possible.

Nearly 100 members of that jolly brotherhood known as Elks, enjoyed a social session in the local lodge room in the Durkee building Monday night. The social session was the first one given by the Elks in nearly a year, and was restricted to members of the order. The fun began promptly at nine o'clock, and what with an excellent musical programme, songs, witty speeches and elegant refreshments, both liquid and substantial, a royal good time was had.

A camping out club has been organized by a number of prominent Colorado Springs people. The club has secured a beautiful site at Jones' Park, consisting of 600 acres or more. The incorporators and directors are: Messrs. J. A. Connell, H. V. Wardell, E. S. Giles and D. G. C. MacNiel, Judge Lunt, Professor Lord and K. R. Babbitt. Among others interested are William P. Bonbright, Percy Hagerman, Mrs. Newberry, Rev. M. D. Ormes, Miss Henry, W. G. White and H. C. Hall.

Arthur Estes, the night clerk at the Rock Island hotel, who skipped out with the contents of the money drawer and an overcoat belonging to a guest of the house, entered a plea of guilty in the district court Wednesday, and was sentenced to the state reformatory for a term not exceeding 10 years. Estes seems to be an all around crook. He has served a term in the state penitentiary also in the reform school, and has been in nearly every jail in the state. He is 21 years of age and seems to be thoroughly incorrigible.

J. W. Biddle, J. W. Duncan and Lou Theobold, the three young men arrested Tuesday night in the La Veta for playing cards, were very indignant over their arrest Wednesday. The young men are well known in the city and deny that they were gambling. They occupy two rooms in the apartment house, one of which is used as a sitting room. They say that they were engaged in a game of friendly whist when the officers entered, and although chips were used no money was at stake. The cases were postponed in police court Wednesday and will probably be dismissed.

Judge Marshall rendered judgment in the federal court of Denver Thursday in favor of the plaintiff in the case of John M. C. Dickey against Mary S. Dickey. The husband of the defendant was a wealthy sheep man in this county and died several years ago leaving an estate valued at $70,000. He left a will making a provision for his brother, John M. C. Dickey. The widow declined to make any settlement in favor of her brother-in-law and suit was brought. Judge Marshall decided that the plaintiff was entitled to $10,000.

Lizzie P. Surber filed a suit in the district court yesterday against W. D. Robinson, J. E. Webb, W. M. Salisbury, the Big Four Fraternal association, et al., to recover $2,000 insurance on the life of her husband, David C. Surber, who died February 2, 1897. The list of defendants includes a number of Colorado Springs and Denver people, who lent their names to the defunct association which is alleged to have been a "wild-cat" insurance company.

Alderman W. H. McIntyre returned yesterday from a month's visit to his old home in New Jersey. During the genial alderman's vacation he had the misfortune to lose his mother, who died while her son was on a visit to the family. Mr. McIntyre visited New York and other eastern cities. He reports conditions as improving slowly, and says that the east is certainly enjoying more prosperity than the rabid silverites are willing to acknowledge.

Mr. W. H. Kneck, who made the wonderful record of [illegible] centuries during 1897, has received all the bars for his rides. His string of bars, numbering 150, reaches from his head to his feet, and includes two triple and one quadruple bar—the only ones ever made in the state. Mr. Kneck has also received his medal from Mr. Osborne for securing the largest number for the Century Road club during 1897. It is of gold, and beautifully engraved, quite worthy of the efforts necessary to secure it.

Active preparations are being made for a charity ball to be given in the new Giddings building February 17. Mr. Giddings has kindly donated the use of two floors of the building and it is expected that the event will result in raising a large amount of money which will be distributed between the Boys' club, the Day nursery, the Ladies' Aid society and the St. Francis' hospital. Tickets will be placed on sale at various places down down.

A New Yorker, upon receipt of a New Year's Gazette, writes to a Colorado Springs friend as follows: "It was quite refreshing to see a paper containing the detailed accounts of the doings of a region which only a few years since was so difficult of access by the old stage line. My first investment of money was in a gold mine in Colorado—$300. It's there somewhere now. The mill was washed away and the Indians scalped the miners; but things have been regulated since then."

The masquerade ball of the Ariel club given at Durkee hall Friday eve was one of the most delightful functions yet given by this popular social organization. A bewildering array of gorgeous, grotesque, artistic and beautiful costumes worn by the ladies and gentlemen presented a scene at once magnificent and entrancing. Seldom have so many pretty costumes been seen at a masquerade in this city. The programme included 10 dances and the devotees of terpsichore enjoyed themselves until an early hour. The merrymakers unmasked at 11 o'clock. Delightful refreshments were served.

Articles of incorporation of the Irwin Electrical Mining and Milling company were filed Wednesday with the county clerk. The object of the company is to operate mines, mills and smelters in this county. The company is capitalized for $5000, divided into shares of the value of $1 each. The offices are to be in Cripple Creek, and the directors are A. [illegible] Irwin, M. B. Irwin and Edward F. Ewing. The Victor Bob Milling and Mining company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. It proposes to mine at Cripple Creek, and Victor Bob, Wm. Warren and Peter Bob are the directors.

A quiet wedding was solemnized Wednesday evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bennett, No. 516 West Yampa street. Mr. William C. Howard and Miss Bessie C. Bennett were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, Rev. W. H. W. Boyle officiating. Mr. Howard is a well known young attorney of this city and has many friends who predict for him a brilliant future. Miss Bennett was formerly connected with the schools of El Paso and was one of the most popular young educators in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Howard will be at home after February 15th at 500 West San Rafael street.

The Coronation Gold Mining and Milling company filed a suit in the District court Thursday against Horace J. Mathews for an injunction. The plaintiff alleges that the "H. M. Langley No. 1," lode mining claim was located on December 21st, 1895, by H. B. Neff and afterward sold to the company. Some time during December the defendant entered upon the property and has continued to occupy the premises ever since, and has removed quantities of valuable ore. The court is asked to restrain the defendants by injunction and place plaintiff in possession of the property.

Henry Starr, the desperate member of the Dalton gang, who was captured in July, 1893, by Marshal Dana, Captain Gathright and Detective Atkinson, is now in the federal prison in Columbus, Ohio. The capture of Starr was one of the best pieces of work ever done by the local police department. He was one of the worst desperadoes of the famous Dalton gang, and was twice sentenced to be hung but escaped the gallows. The history of his misdeeds would fill a volume, and many of them are remembered by the people of this city.

The many friends of Mrs. J. M. Thornton will be pained to learn of her precarious condition. A couple of weeks ago she went to Willard, Kan., where her sister resides, in the hope that the change would benefit her, but after a short time it was found necessary to remove her to Topeka where she could have more skilful medical attention. Her trouble is a heart affection, and her reports have been so unfavorable that Mr. Thornton started hastily for Topeka a few days ago. The latest news, however, contains slightly more encouragement.

Mrs. Carolyn D. May of Chicago is in the city and the guest of Mrs. James P. Barnes of North Nevada avenue. Mrs. May is the business manager for Mrs. Adaline Eldred, the world's greatest teacher and demonstrator of the science of psychometry, astrology and palmistry. Yesterday morning a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Barnes by the ladies interested in the Day Nursery and it was decided to secure Mrs. Eldred to give a series of three lectures in this city. They will be given for the benefit of the nursery for three days during week after next. Mrs. Eldred comes highly recommended and is now in Denver, where she is lecturing. Ladies who are interested in these subjects can see Mrs. May at the residence of Mrs. Barnes today, where they can arrange to join the classes.

About 25 ladies of the Monday Progress club met Saturday afternoon at three o'clock for a surprise party upon Mrs. D. P. Frame. It was the occasion of the 29th anniversary of her marriage and her friends decided to make the day a particularly pleasant one to remember. With sumptuous refreshments and a beautiful set of solid silver spoons they appeared early in the afternoon and took Mrs. Frame wholly by surprise. At about five o'clock the refreshments were enjoyed and the spoons were presented to Mrs. Frame. Later a programme of recitations was rendered. Among those who participated were Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Benjamin, and an original poem was read by Mrs. Bals. The latter was a particularly appropriate to the occasion, referring cleverly to the anniversary and bringing in the names of many of those present.

Under the above name, a book club has been formed whose object is to benefit the members of the club by the purchase of the latest desirable publications, and ultimately the public library by donating the books to the library after the club has used them at least one year. The books will be kept on shelves by themselves in the rooms of the library and only members of the club will have access to them. These books may be taken out by the club members, subject to reasonable rules and regulations. The membership fee is $2.00, and anyone in this city, Colorado City and Manitou wishing to join the club can send name, check and list of books desired to Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, 621 N. Tejon street, or to the Public Library, 8 and 10 E. Bijou street, where any further information can be obtained if desired.

Rev. M. M. Davis, one of the ablest preachers and most successful pastors in the entire brotherhood of the Christian church, is visiting the church in Colorado Springs. Mr. Davis is at present pastor of the Central Christian church in Dallas, Texas. He has a congregation of 1200 members and a church building recently under his pastorate at a cost of $75,000. Mr. Davis recently declined the most flattering call that could be made to a minister of the Christian church, viz: a call to the pastorate of the "First Church" in New York city. It is only on account of the necessity for his wife to leave the malarial south for a more healthful climate that Rev. Davis would think of terminating his pastorate at Dallas. The Christian church here as well as the city of Colorado Springs is to be congratulated if Mr. Davis can be secured for the now vacant pastorate.

The "knights of the green cloth" are playing in hard luck in this city. Little "sociable" games which have been indulged in have become so numerous of late that the police department has decided to call a halt. Recently stories have been afloat regarding a certain room in the La Veta on South Tejon street, and Tuesday night Captain Henry decided to investigate the resuscitation of the "kitty" which was alleged to take place nightly in room 109. About 11:30 o'clock last evening Captain John Henry and Officer McNew repaired to room 103 in the La Veta rooming house over Kaufman's store on South Tejon street and rapped lightly on the door. It was immediately opened and as the officers entered a man was discovered in the act of betting a stack of "reds." The surprise of the three men in the room can be imagined when the officers informed them that they were under arrest. They argued that the game was only being played "for fun," but this explanation did not go. The stacks of reds, whites and blues were confiscated by the officers and the men were ordered to appear in police court on the charge of gambling. Cases were made against J. W. Biddle, J. W. Duncan and Lou Theobold, who will be required to appear before Judge Owen this morning and explain the presence of poker chips in room 109 of the La Veta block.

A large, intelligent and appreciative audience listened to the first of the series of chamber music concerts, given Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 in the chapel of Coburn library. The programme was classical in character. The first selection, trio in B flat by Schubert, for piano, violin and violoncello, was admirably rendered by Messrs. Goldmark, Dopf and Schubert, who showed extremely good ensemble technique. Mrs. Tucker was the vocal soloist. She is a great favorite in Colorado Springs, and was in excellent voice. Her numbers were particularly well chosen and charmingly sung. In response to an encore she gave Greig's "Ich Liebe Dich." Mr. Dopf rendered Romanza by Wilhelmy with accuracy and finish. Mr. Schubert played an Andante by Molique. His touch is strongly cantabile, and his technique is entirely adequate for this difficult composition. Mr. Goldmark was greeted with applause when he took his seat at the piano. He selected Schumann's Etudes Symphoniques. While this composition was a little beyond the comprehension of many of his audience, none could fail to be impressed with the power and skill of its rendition. Miss L. Kirby, the accompanist, played her various parts intelligently and sympathetically. Altogether the concert was an extremely good one, and one of which the promoters may well feel proud.

ALASKAN RELIEF.

Supplies for the Government Expedition Ready at Portland.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 30.—The steamer E wood, loaded with government equipments and forage for the Alaska relief expedition, is lying at the wharf at Vancouver Barracks, ready to transfer her freight to the steamer George W. Elder, when she arrives from Alaska tomorrow. The Elder is scheduled to sail again on February 1. She will carry the escort of 60 enlisted men and 50 tons of supplies, and the steamer Signal which from Seattle February 7 will carry 110 pack animals, 24 men and a portion of the relief supplies.

General Merriam, commanding the department of the Columbia, has decided upon landing the entire expedition at Dyea and pushing forward over the Chilkoot pass as fast as possible. He has notified the Chicago Snow and Ice Transportation company, which has the contract to transport the supplies from Dyea to the interior, that its train must be ready to receive freight by February 15 at Dyea.

General Merriam is working out a plan to ascertain the number of people and the amount of supplies that will enter Alaska this summer.

Speaking of the matter today, he said: "From present indications, a greater relief expedition will be needed next winter than this. Hundreds are already embarking for the gold fields without more than sufficient supplies to last through the summer's prospecting. It appears that thousands more are on the way in a similar condition. While many may come out at the end of the season, others will stay with the hope of purchasing supplies. The result may be disastrous. Therefore, it is my opinion that the Alaskan detachment of the army could not be better employed than to watch the trails and tally the men and provisions passing to the interior.

"The government would then have definite information as to whether there would be want or suffering in the Alaskan territory next winter."

If conditions arise to alter the present arrangements, General Merriam will go in person at least as far as Chilkoot pass to direct operations.

Mme. Tweedledee (principal of great dramatic school)—I was so sorry I could not be present at your debut last night. Did you follow my advice and hold your powers in check during the earlier acts, so as to reserve yourself for the grand climax in the fourth act?

New Society Actress—Y-e-s.

Mme. T.—I'm so glad! And didn't the audience go perfectly wild over that grand climacteric scene in the fourth act?

New Actress (sadly)—They went before the fourth act—all of them.—(New York Weekly.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

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MINING COMPANIES THEN AND NOW.

To the man who keeps himself at all posted and regularly informed as to the number of mining companies which spring into lively physical existence, like the mushroom over night, the way these organizations have lately died out and been blown to the four winds, recalls to him the fleeting life of the vegetable simile.

Two years ago mining companies in this state were born by the dozens every 24 hours. Two weeks ago an epidemic caused by a disorder known as assessment, wiped out existence hundreds of the most promising (if names count for anything) corporations.

It is not to be deplored, if the properties falling into the hands of the new owners are prospected and worked. It is a trifle rough on the innocents who put their money into what they considered a fairly even gamble, to be confronted now with simply gilt printed or heavily engrossed certificates, as the remainder and sole reminder of their mining ventures.

Experience is valuable, despite the fact it comes high. This applies to the man with a pocket full of stock and also to the unprincipled promoter and schemer who sells the valuable lessons. His time will come surely. One benefit will certainly be derived from the wholesale slaughter of ownership in mineral land in Cripple Creek. The legitimate jumping of so many claims at the end of the year, in many cases was well planned. Large districts were secured, which eventually will be consolidated into one company instead of several dozen and with decent and honest assurances that the buyer of stock will have some fair treatment. New outlying districts of the camp may prove of immense value with development work. But the people here have had a few hard knocks. A company embracing a territory miles in area, must have the proper management to suit the investor, otherwise money will not be forthcoming.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S SPEECH.

So far as President McKinley's declarations regarding the tariff are concerned, he will not find any Republican to disagree with him. There is no doubt that prosperity has returned to this country, and is returning in increased measure, and Republicans are agreed that the connection of this with the return of the Republican party to power and the passage of the Dingley bill is something more than a coincidence. But it would be idle to claim that there is the same amount of agreement between the members of his party in regard to the financial utterances of the president, and it is these which form the most significant parts of the speech delivered in New York on Thursday evening.

The basis of the president's remarks is to be found in the financial plank of the St. Louis platform which is accepted by all Republicans as the principle of the party and which is as follows:

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such an agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

Upon this foundation the president erects a superstructure whose plan is outlined in the sentence: "Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute." But it seems that the president himself is laboring under the same difficulties as the Republican party; that is to say, he does not seem to be able to make up his mind as to any exact plan of financial reform that is efficient and practicable. Neither in his speech nor in the annual message did he commit himself to any definite measure. Neither the plan of the secretary of the treasury nor that suggested by the Indianapolis convention has yet received the approval of the chief executive. The Republican party stands very squarely upon the St. Louis platform and there is no doubt in the mind of anyone that so long as the party remains in power it will be "unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country," and that all our silver and paper currency will be maintained at a parity with gold. Beyond this the Republican party is not pledged by its platform; beyond this it is not possible to go in the face of the differences of opinion in congress which are representative of differences of opinion in the country. President McKinley cannot point out a single item in a programme of financial change to which the Republican party is committed; the Republican leaders in house and senate cannot embody a single change in existing laws which would be of real benefit and which would receive the united party support. Senator Wolcott, the acknowledged champion of international bimetallism and the outspoken foe of the single gold standard, is a better Republican than Senator Hoar, the advocate of the Cleveland system of finance. Senator Lodge, the hopeless bimetallist from Massachusetts, Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, and Senator Smith of New Jersey, who has announced his intention of voting for the Teller resolution, are all good Republicans, and as consistent believers in the St. Louis platform as is President McKinley himself, and under existing circumstances they all have as good a right as he to interpret the platform according to their particular ideas.

The time has not yet come when the Republican party is committed to the gold standard and the retirement of the greenbacks in favor of national bank notes, and the time has not yet come when the friends of silver have all been driven from the ranks of the party. When that time does come, if ever, Republicanism will not be what it is now, and the party will not have a majority of the votes of the people of the United States.

THE CATTLEGROWERS' CONVENTION.

The unfortunate prominence given by the press reports to the barbecue and the "pugilistic carnival" as features of the entertainment offered by the city of Denver to her guests may have given rise to a misunderstanding of the real value and benefit of that convention. To offset this there is no better way than to call attention to the practical nature of the papers which were read on the principal day of the convention, Wednesday. It was stated in one of the opening speeches on Tuesday that an important object of the convention was to confer in regard to the changed conditions which had made of the cattle industry in the west a business practically new in its most important details. We believe that this object has been kept in view and that a very considerable amount of benefit will be derived not only by those in attendance at Denver but also by all those who are interested in stock-raising in the western states.

To show how thoroughly practical and modern were the topics discussed it is only necessary to glance at the subjects of the papers which were read on Wednesday. Mr. James Neff of Kansas City, a recognized authority on that subject, presented a paper on "Statistics as to Values of Live Stock and Prospective Conditions." W. A. Richards, governor of Wyoming, advocated the cession of the arid lands to the states. The state engineer of Wyoming, Mr. Elwood Mead, discussed the best method to avoid clashing between the owners of sheep and of cattle, and favored a system of leasing which would give every stockowner a legal right to the ground occupied by him. R. M. Allen, general manager of the Standard Cattle company of Ames, Neb., discoursed upon the best method of feeding, and advocated diversified feeding as opposed to the single standard of diet. The prevention of contagious diseases was discussed by Dr. Gresswell, Colorado's state veterinarian; Dr. A. T. Peters of the State University of Nebraska, read a paper on modern methods of controlling contagious diseases, and two other papers related particularly to Texas fever. President Bush, of the Texas association, advocated the use of the Gulf ports as an important method of enhancing the live stock interests. Richard Gibson of Canada read a paper on the management of sheep. Each of these papers was replete with interest and of the highest practical value, and we can conceive of no pamphlet that would be of greater benefit to western stockgrowers than one containing in full the papers read at this convention.

MORE FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

The figures of the foreign trade of the United States in the calendar year 1897 show that the imports were $61,000,000 greater than in 1896, but fell below those of 1895, and of each of the four years ending with 1892. The exports, however, were $94,000,000 greater than those of 1896, which were the largest up to that time in the history of the United States, and they swelled the total volume of our foreign trade to $1,841,000,000—the highest figure it has ever reached. The following table, compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce, compares the imports and exports of merchandise and the total volume of the foreign commerce of the United States, excluding coin and bullion shipments, for the period of eleven years:

Calendar Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
1897	$1,099,000,000	$742,000,000	$1,841,000,000
1896	1,005,000,000	681,000,000	1,686,000,000
1895	824,000,000	801,000,000	1,625,000,000
1894	825,000,000	676,000,000	1,501,000,000
1893	876,000,000	776,000,000	1,652,000,000
1892	938,000,000	841,000,000	1,779,000,000
1891	970,000,000	828,000,000	1,798,000,000
1890	857,000,000	823,000,000	1,680,000,000
1889	827,000,000	770,000,000	1,597,000,000
1888	692,000,000	725,000,000	1,417,000,000
1887	715,000,000	709,000,000	1,421,000,000

The excess of gold coin and bullion exports for the year reached the insignificant amount of $5,094, which was practically offset, so far as the stock of gold in the country is concerned by the excess of $4,838 in the imports of gold in ore.

INCREASED SUGAR CONSUMPTION.

The remarkable increase in the consumption of sugar in the United States during the past 12 months points to the field which the beet sugar enterprise in this country has to fill.

The sugar consumed during 1897 was 2,096,260 tons against 1,960,083 tons in 1896, an increase of 136,177 tons or 272,354,000 pounds. There were last year only 41,347 tons of beet sugar produced in the United States, 289,000 tons of cane sugar, 5000 tons of maple sugar and 300 tons of sorghum sugar, making a total of 336,650 tons of various kinds of sugar produced in the country, and leaving 1,760,607 tons to be imported, most of which comes from Europe.

There is no doubt however but that from this time forward the annual increase in the beet sugar product will be large and there is no reason why it should not finally include the entire amount now imported from Europe and elsewhere.

IT WON'T SEE.

The Omaha World-Herald, Mr. Bryan's personal organ, faithfully follows the cue indicated by that statesman to the effect that there are still no signs of prosperity in the country. This is one trouble which Mr. Hearst of the New York Journal, which lauded Bryan to the skies in 1896, and some other "traitors" find with the ex-candidate; that he cannot see the prosperity about which everybody else is talking. It is surprising how men will bother about such a little thing as prosperity coming to a few score million people. It is a fact that the Nebraska exposition is making prosperity its great feature, and Nebraska, too, is Mr. Bryan's own state; but then such little things as these are hardly worth the notice of men so philanthropic as to devote their time to visiting other countries and studying their economic problems for the sole purpose of benefiting the people of their own land.

An import regulation of the United States general land office recently adopted requires that assessment work shall be done upon each one of a group of claims instead of permitting the concentration of the entire amount of labor and improvements upon a single claim of the group. The modified regulation will tend to discourage the location of large groups of claims and will take away the advantage which the wealthy prospector has had over the one of smaller means. In the general development of a new camp, the regulation will have its advantage and its disadvantage. It will tend to promote surface prospecting, and in a camp where values lie near the surface the development will be more rapid under the new rule than under the old, where claims could be held without any work of any kind being done upon them. On the other hand, the new rule will discourage deep mining, which is oftentimes necessary in order to determine the presence of mineral at a considerable depth. A company which owns a group of half a dozen claims can afford to sink a shaft to a depth of a hundred or more feet because the gains which would come to it in the event of success are proportionately large. But where a hundred dollars' worth of work must be done annually upon each claim the often meager resources of a prospecting company do not suffice for deep mining. On the whole the new regulation is a fairer and better one than the old.

The story of the killing of the Cuban general, Aranguren, has all the marks of another instance of Spanish treachery and barbarism. According to the story as reported from Spanish sources, the young patriot was assassinated while on a visit to his sweetheart, and shot at first through the leg and afterwards through the head. Every one of the meager details is redolent of treachery and savage murder and there seems little doubt that the cowardice and perfidy which characterized the murder of General Maceo have been repeated in their most disgraceful details. That General Aranguren is the insurgent leader who gave the order for the execution of Lieutenant Colonel Ruiz, makes it all the more probable that he fell a victim to Spanish thirst for revenge. Colonel Ruiz, it will be remembered, went on a mission to General Aranguren, although he had been warned against the folly and the danger of the attempt. In accordance with an order of General Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban armies, he was executed as a spy, although General Aranguren, who gave the order for his death, was his personal friend.

The Boston Transcript finds hopeful signs. It says that if bank dividends are any indication, the last year found better conditions among the banks than those which prevailed in the previous year, for the amount of dividends declared by the banks under the jurisdiction of the savings banks commissioners in that state was $7,385,529, and that is an increase of more than $300,000 over those of 1896. The deposits in these banks are also reported as increased by $20,098,837 over those for 1896, the deposits last year footing up to $173,919,094. These represent 1,384,323 accounts, with an average to each of $342.35. The total amount deposited during last year was $82,511,012, which is an increase over the preceding year of $3,897,182. Depositors withdrew $79,33-,867 last year, which was $2,416,583 less than the amount withdrawn in the year before.

The battleship Maine did not go to Havana to show the friendship of this country for Spain nor our approval of Spanish methods of warfare and of administration. It did go there to prove that the administration in power at Washington has the right and the intention to protect American citizens in Havana at all hazards and that there was good reason for believing that efficient protection was necessary.

It is reported that the menu for the monster barbecue at Denver Friday consisted of eight beeves, four buffaloes, six elks, ten antelopes, four bears, forty sheep, ten pigs, four hundred opossums, ten barrels of pickles, half a ton of cheese, forty barrels of sweet potatoes, three thousand loaves of bread and four hundred kegs of beer. Denver always did, always will, advertise itself in a wholesale manner. It pays in this age of big things.

The support which the reorganized chamber of commerce has received from the business men of the city is most gratifying to all interested in its welfare and progress. There is not at the present time any locality in the land which has such cheering prospects for permanent growth and prosperity and it only needs united effort along proper lines to secure this result.

There is a great deal of discussion now as to whether the country is prosperous, and the Republicans and Democrats and the Populists in congress and out of it are outspoken in their ideas. But one thing is noticeable, a year ago there was no difference of opinion on the subject.

The exports from the United States in the year just ended were larger than in any year in her history. How do the Democratic croakers who were insisting that the Dingley law would reduce our markets abroad account for this?

Japan has not yet returned to the silver standard despite the advice of those apostles of free coinage, Senators Pettigrew, Mantle and Dubois, who visited that country in behalf of the white metal last summer.

The latest estimate of the Klondike gold production this winter is $12,000,000. Colorado's yield of gold last year was nearly double that amount.—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The story is truthfully and succinctly told.

The new fast train over the Union Pacific between Colorado and Chicago is an event of real importance to the state. A cut in time is the next best thing to a cut in rates in promoting travel to this section.

The St. Louis Globe Democrat says that the roof of Mr. Bryan's new sombrero is already growing thin in spots where the thought waves have beaten unceasingly.

[illegible]

Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

FIRST MONTH OF THE YEAR

More Increase in Business and Less Improvement in Prices than was Expected—No Disposition Among Manufacturers to Refuse Orders and Competition Prevents a Rise in Price — Conspicuous Rise in Wheat and Exports Continue to be Enormous.

New York, Jan. 28.—R. G. Dun and company's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow: The first month of the new year has brought rather more increase in business, but less improvement in prices than was expected. With payments through clearing houses 7.3 per cent larger than in 1892, and probably the largest ever known in any month, with railroad earnings 11.2 per cent larger than the best of past years, the fact that prices are very low only shows more clearly the increase in quantities of products sold. Nor is there any disposition to refuse orders, even at present prices. Indeed, the competition of manufacturers seeking orders alone prevents a rise. Most of them have all they can manage, many working night and day, one great steel concern running on Sunday, but the works not yet filled with orders are seeking contracts at as low prices as have ever been made, indicating that even these are not entirely unprofitable. The settlement of wages on a 10-cent advance April 1, for 200,000 coal miners of the central region, with other changes, will tend toward a larger demand for products of all kinds, though also toward some increase in cost of manufacture.

Wheat has been conspicuous, rising five cents for the week, with 5¾ for May options. Western receipts have been 10,068,530 bushels in four weeks, against 6,945,711 last year, but Atlantic exports have been 12,003,128 bushels in four weeks, against 7,012,764 last year, and Pacific exports, without Tacoma, for the week, 1,915,593 bushels, against $3,454,595 last year.

So heavy an outgo with wheat over $1 per bushel, and with corn exports for the four weeks equalling the extraordinary movement of last year, disclosed the strength of foreign demand even better than current accounts of disappointing shipments from Argentina and poor prospects in Russia.

The iron manufacturer is getting larger orders for finished products, which crowd many works almost beyond their capacity, although some others are still in the market and keeping prices down. Pig iron is steady, except that bessemer at Pittsburg is 10c lower.

Failures for the week have been 312 in the United States against 331 last year and 31 in Canada against 57 last year.

BRADSTREET'S.

Favorable Trade Conditions Continue to Outweigh Those of an Opposite Character.

New York, Jan. 28.—Bradstreets tomorrow will say: Favorable conditions in the trade of the nation continue to far out-weigh those of an opposite character. Stormy weather throughout a large section of the country this week has checked the movement of merchandise in consumption, but the perceptible increase in the demand for seasonable goods is reported as already resulting. The last week of the month closes with increased activity on the many lines, a number of price advances, heavily increased bank clearings, as compared with one year at nearly all cities, another considerable drop in the number of failures reported, large exports of cereals, particularly wheat, corn and flour, and perceptible confidence in nearly all branches of trade as regards the outlook for spring business.

Pig Iron Production.

Pig iron is feeling the effect of present unprecedented production and a further weakening in prices is recorded at eastern points. At the west, however, consumption of pig and finished products of iron and steel is reported increasing so as to hold prices firm. Large sales of bar steel and rails are reported at Chicago and St. Louis, with mills refusing to take orders for delivery earlier than late summer. Boots and shoes hold the late advance and manufacturers of heavy weights will not take orders for fall delivery at present prices.

Wool is strong on large sales and firm prices abroad. Prices of most staple products are higher on the week, notable instances are those of wheat, which is past the dollar mark again at many western markets. The active demand for the Klondike trade is reflected in canned goods, stocks of which are reported very low, prices holding late advances. Collections are generally reported fair, those indicating backwardness coming most generally from the south.

Cereal exports are again heavy, total shipments of wheat including flour, for the week amounting to 5,110,624 bushels, against 3,926,000 bushels last week; 2,515,000 in this week a year ago; 2,550,000 bushels in 1896, and 2,053,000 bushels in 1894. Corn exports have also heavily increased from last week amounting to 4,972,000 bushels, against 3,186,000 bushels last week, 3,001,000 bushels last year; 3,197,000 bushels in 1896, and 992,000 bushels in 1895.

Business failures for the week are the smallest reported in the fourth week of January for five years past, numbering only 258, against 309 last week; 326 in the corresponding week of last year; 393 in 1896; 312 in 1895, and 340 in 1894. Of the failures reported, 251, or 87 per cent were of concerns having $5,000 capital or less, and 95 per cent in all were of concerns having less than $20,000 capital.

Failures in Canada this week number 18 against 15 last week; 56 in the week a year ago, and 63 in the corresponding week of 1896.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

New York, Jan. 28.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say: Although the market was temporarily disturbed at the beginning of the week by exaggerated reports as to the purpose of dispatching the man-of-war Maine to Havana, it soon recovered from the effects of this scare and in the last few days developed remarkable strength and activity. London bought stocks here to a considerable extent on Wednesday, though it was subsequently a seller of part of its purchases, while throughout the week there has been a large amount of both investment and speculative buying for public account, the commission houses being active factors in the trading. Professional interests of the smaller type, while at first inclined to work on the bear side, were forced to cover and found it unprofitable to fight the fight, more especially as the market from first to last has presented ample evidence of the activity and support of powerful interests on the bull side. This was especially noticeable in the Vanderbilt stocks, which group has been the central feature of the week's speculation. The movement in them was accompanied by reports referred to heretofore, in regard to the possible merger of some of the roads of the system as well as to the creation of new securities and their exchange for the old ones on advantageous terms. It was also stated that increased dividends in Lake Shore and New York Central were promised and in spite of their indefinite character, these reports have excited the imagination of the "street" and had more or less to do with the decided strength shown in the railroad share list in general.

The industrials have been less prominent in the trading, sugar being comparatively neglected, while the local securities were the objects of attention they did not lead the market as in the preceding week.

Bank Clearings.

New York, Jan. 28.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending January 27, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$787,097,016	39.9	....
Boston	108,196,792	22.2	....
Chicago	88,816,982	25.2	....
Philadelphia	73,329,985	32.2	....
St. Louis	24,298,575	5.7	....
Pittsburg	21,056,591	11.1	....
Baltimore	18,191,214	28.6	....
San Francisco	14,721,121	37.3	....
Cincinnati	11,130,866	1.7	....
Kansas City	10,092,574	....	....
New Orleans	11,525,175	19.2	....
Minneapolis	6,691,048	29.0	....
St Paul	3,700,950	24.1	....
Omaha	5,277,531	19.8	....
Denver	3,196,341	21.4	....
Totals U. S.	$1,283,710,997	33.9	....
Totals outside N. Y.	496,613,479	25.2	....
Dominion of Canada.			
Totals	$24,101,579	32.0	....

THE EASTERN MARKET.

New York Money Market.

New York, Jan. 29.—Money on call was easy at 1½ per cent; last loan, 1½ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4c.

Sterling exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85 for demand and at $4.82¾@4.83 for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.83@4.83½ and 4.86.

Commercial bills, $4.81½@4.82.

Silver Certificates, 56@56½.

Bar silver, 56⅝c.

Mexican dollars, 45⅝c.

U. S. 4s reg	127¼	N. J. C. 5s	113
do coup	129	N. Car. 6s	126
U. S. 4s	113	do 4s	105½
do coup	114	North. Pac. 1s	117½
do 2s	100	do 3s	63¾
U. S. 5s reg	115¾	do 4s	96¼
do coup	115¾	N. Y. C. S. L. 4s	106¼
District 3.65s	117½	Nor. and W. 6s	121½
Ala. class A	108	North. Cons.	115½
do B	108	do deb. 5s	118
do C	100	O. Nav. 1s	115
do Cur.	100	O. Nav. 4s	96
Atchison 4s	92	O. S. L. 6s	127½
do adj. 4s	60¼	O. S. L. 5s	105⅞
Can. So. 2d	109½	Ore. Imp. 1s	111
C. and N. P. 5s	85¼	do 5s	58½
C. and O. 5s	116	Pac. 6s of 95	103¾
C. H. and D. 4½s	104⅛	Reading 4s	84½
D. and R. G. 1s	109	R. G. W. 1s	84¼
D. and R. G. 4s	91½	S. L. and I. M. 5s	90¼
East Tenn 1s	107	S. L. and S. F. 6s	117½
Erie 4s	71	St. P. Con	130⅛
F. W. and D. 1s	78¼	S. P. C. and P. 1s	121
Gen. Elec. 5s	101	do 5s	116½
G. H. and S. A. 6s	106	So. Ry. 5s	92⅝
do 2s	104	S. Rope and T. 6s	60
H. and T. C. 5s	110	T. new set 3s	87
do Con. 6s	106	Tex. Pac. 1s	101
Iowa C. 1s	100	do 2s	33¾
K. P. Con	99⅝	Union Pac. 1s	121
K. P. 1s D. D.	119	U. P. D. G. 1s	53½
La. Con 4s	102	Wabash 1s	108½
L. and N. Uni. 4s	86	do 2s	82½
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	60½
M. K. T. 2s	66⅛	Va. Cent.	71
do 4s	88½	do def.	3
N. Y. C. 1s	116⅝		

New York Stock Market.

New York, Jan. 29.—At the opening the stock market today looked as though the orders accumulated by commission houses to sell and take profits. First sales were very general at a fraction below last night's price. The market steadied immediately and recovered gradually to above last night's level, net gains being however, very unequal.

Quotations from London this morning showed some depression in the market for Americans there, which was attributed to the apprehension awakened in the British mind yesterday by the vote on the Teller resolution. Denver and Rio Grande preferred showed a notable gain.

The week opened with a continued tendency towards a reaction and the hesitating tone in the dealings on Monday gave way to very positive weakness upon the announcement that the Maine had been ordered to Havana. This sharp decline seemed to clear the speculative situation by giving the shorts an opportunity to cover and by shaking out the weaker narrow margined holders who were regarded as a menace to the success of any movement for an advance. The character of the buying at the decline made it very evident that powerful interests were taking up heavy lines of stocks with confidence and their aggressive manipulation for an advance was evident during the remainder of the week.

The bull operators made use of reports in anticipation of the president's speech on Thursday night, and some of the Friday selling was due to realizing upon the delivery of the speech.

The market's advance was helped very materially by the large buying for London account on Tuesday and Wednesday, but the almost equally heavy selling on the succeeding days from the same source made it evident that the speculation was only for a short turn.

The tone of the money market worked easier, notwithstanding the withdrawal from the banks of the first 10 per cent installment of the government deposits of Union Pacific payments.

It is evident also that the increasing abundance of money and ease of rates is all that prevents larger imports of gold as the supply of exchange is constantly increasing and rates for money in London and Berlin are again hardening. Net gains from the general list extend up to three points, and in the specialties to 1¾ in Lake Shore and 6½ in New York Central.

With sales of bonds for the week of par value of over $26,000,000, business in that department of the exchange exceeds all previous records for a week and for a month on the business thus far in this month. The extreme gains have been somewhat reduced by profit taking, but prices are materially higher on the week.

Atchison	13¾	S. L. and S. F.	7⅞
do pfd	31	do pfd	56
Balt. and O.	13	St. Paul	95¼
Can. Pac.	88⅝	do pfd	144½
Can. So.	54	St. P. and Oma.	76⅞
Cent. Pac	13¼	do pfd	148
Ches. and O.	22¾	So. Pac.	21
Chi. and Alt.	165	So. Ry.	9½
C. B. and Q.	99⅝	do pfd	31½
Chi. and E. Ill.	59½	Tex. Pac.	11⅞
C. C. C. S. L.	36⅞	Union Pac.	30¼
do pfd	82	U. P. D. G.	9⅜
Del. and Hud.	112¼	Wabash	7⅛
Del. L. and W.	154	do pfd	18⅜
D. and R. G.	12⅝	W. and L. E.	2⅝
do pfd	50⅛	do pfd	13¼
Erie new	15⅛	Adams Ex.	160
do 1s pfd	39¼	Amer. Ex.	119
F. Wayne	170	United States	41½
G. Nor. pfd	155½	Wells Fargo	119
Hock. Val.	6¾	A. Cot. Oil	21⅜
Illinois Cent.	108¼	do pfd	76⅞
Lake E. and W.	16½	Amer. Spirits	8⅝
do pfd	72½	do pfd	21
Lake Shore	193½	Amer. Tob.	88
Lou. and Nash.	58⅛	do pfd	113
Man. L.	117⅛	Peoples Gas	97¼
Met. Traction	1?6	Cons. Gas	191
Mich. Cen	107	Com. Cable	175
Minn. and S. L.	23¼	Col. F. and I.	21¼
do 1st pfd	85	do pfd	70
Mo. Pac.	34⅞	Gen. Elec.	36
Mob. and O.	29	Illinois Steel	51
M. K. and T.	13⅝	La Clede Gas	41¼
do pfd	40¼	Lead	36
N. Alb. and C.	91½	do pfd	107
do pfd	32½	Nat. Lin. Oil	18¼
N. J. Cent	98⅛	Ore. Imp.	27¾
N. Y. Cent	118¼	Pac. Mail	31⅝
N. Y. C. S. L.	15	Pull. Palace	178
do 1s pfd	75	Silver Cert.	56⅞
do 2s pfd	39⅜	S. Rope and T.	4¾
Northwest	125½	Sugar	138¼
North Am. Co.	5⅝	do pfd	113½
North. Pac.	27⅝	T. C. and I.	25
do pfd	67⅝	U. S. Leather	7
Ont. and W.	17⅛	do pfd	65
Ore. Nav.	57¼	U. S. Rubber	16¼
Ore. S. L.	24½	do pfd	65½
Pittsburg	168	West. Union	91½
Reading	22⅝	R. G. W.	22
Rock Island	93⅞	do pfd	59
S. P. M. and M.	122		

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Wheat showed some strength at the opening, principally because Liverpool had responded fairly well to yesterday's advance here. Headers of lines already heavy were good bidders at the start, which was at 97¼@97½ for May, on an advance of ¼@⅜c. A good deal was for sale at those prices, but the selling did not depress the price lower than 97, and shortly after a general buying movement set in which carried the price up to 98. That advance, however, raised a short selling breeze of such strength that in half an hour the advance had melted away, the decline not stopping until May was down to 96¾.

The heavy dumping of long lines late yesterday made many traders afraid to risk their money in wheat at prices above 97, and this fact had a good deal to do with augmenting the liquidation which carried prices down. Most of the routine news was bullish. Bradstreets made the week's clearances of wheat and flour from both coasts 5,110,624 bushels compared with 3,926,000 bushels the previous week, and 2,515,000 bushels the corresponding week of last year.

Today's clearances from Atlantic ports were heavy, amounting to 595,000 bushels. May recovered to 97⅛@97½, but it soon fell back again under renewed offerings and to a lower level than before, 96¾ being touched before the reaction came. Shortly before the close, the market was given support, Leiter brokers being credited with good buying at the bottom figures, and May advanced to 96¾c, where it closed. July was relatively heavier than May. It opened at from 86@86½c, and the latter was the highest it reached all day. It sold as low as 85c, and closed at 85⅞c, a loss of ½c.

Corn was barely steady at a slight decline from yesterday's price.

Oats was firm at the start, but broke later under heavy liquidation.

Very little was done in provisions, and prices kept within an exceptionally narrow range.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
January	1.03	1.08	1.03	1.08
May	97¾	98	96⅝	96¾
July	86⅛	87	85	85⅞
Corn No. 2—				
January	27¼	27½	27½	27½
May	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29⅝
July	30⅝	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝
Oats No. 2—				
May	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	24
July	23	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞
Mess Pork bbl—				
January	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.80
May	9.97	10.02	9.97	10.00
Lard, 100 lbs.—				
January	4.82	4.82	4.82	4.82
May	4.90	4.90	4.87	4.90
July	4.97	4.97	4.97	4.97
Short Ribs, 100 lbs.—				
January	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
May	4.90	4.92	4.90	4.90

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Steady.

No. 2 spring wheat, 93@95; No. 3 spring wheat, 91@94; No. 2 red 99@1.02; No. 2 corn, 27⅜; No. 2 oats, 23¾@24; No. 3 white, 24@25½; No. 2 rye, 47½; No. 2 barley, 28@37; No. 1 flax seed, 1.25@1.31; prime timothy seed, 2.80; mess pork per bbl., 9.85@9.90; lard per 100 lbs., $4.92@4.97; short ribs, sides, loose, 4.77½; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 4¾@5; short clear sides, boxed, 5.00@5.20; whisky, distillers finished goods, per gal., 1.19; sugars, cut, loaf 5.89; granulated 5.20.

	Receipts.	Shipments
Flour, bbls.	7,000	4,000
Wheat, bushels	26,000	8,000
Corn, bushels	70,000	72,000
Oats, bushels	143,000	80,000
Rye, bushels	1,000	
Barley, bushels	45,000	14,000

On the Produce exchange today, the butter market was steady; creameries, 13@18½; dairy, 11@17; eggs easy, fresh 15½.

Chicago Cattle Market.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Cattle—Beef steers were quotable at $3.65@5.50 as an extreme range for the poorest to the best.

Hogs—Common to prime droves of hogs sold at $3.65@3.90, largely at $3.77@3.85 and pigs sold chiefly at $2.50@3.75. Prices were 10@12½c higher than a week ago.

Sheep were saleable at $3.30@4.55, with strictly choice, to extra grades quotable at $4.60@4.75. Ewes sold at $3.85@3.95, and fed western sheep were wanted at $3.50@4.55. Lambs were saleable at $4.50@5.75, feeders selling at $5.15. Yearlings brought $5.00.

Receipts—Cattle 500; hogs 28,000; sheep 5,000.

Prospect of Prices for Wheat.

Reports of the seeding for wheat in every country in Europe are now favorable, and many of them have enlarged the acreage to meet the enlarged demand that comes of the exhaustion of the surplus of recent years. With the increased area now going in the ground, and the increase that farmers of all countries contemplate in the spring, an unusually large acreage of both winter wheat and spring wheat promises to be on the ground for the next harvest. While that acreage, however, large, will have no effect upon the consumption of the grain now in granaries, it will count in the way of prices next summer, for if there is enough of the old grain to last until the new is in the market, there will be no hoarding of old nor will there be extravagant values put upon it. Still, in the face even of greater average prices will naturally be very well sustained, for the surplus of the last crops is too small to be burdensome. The quantity of wheat on hand is less than last year and prices are higher in sympathy. While we are very likely to have active fluctuations, with sensational bulges, we are quite as likely to experience quick declines. Of course, there will be disclosures of damage throughout the season, and these will have their effect, but there is no reason to feel that we are entitled to more than the ordinary rise until some new damage does develop in the crops of this country or abroad.—Minneapolis Market Record.

A Chicken-proof Fence.

I have tried various modes of fencing chicken yards with more or less success, but have never found anything that gave really good satisfaction until recently. One of my former difficulties was to so arrange the posts that the fowls could not alight on the tops and then hop out. Two years ago I built another yard and worked another idea into my fence. I procured some short posts, four or five feet long, and placed them in the ground the usual depth. I then flushed out the remaining necessary height by nailing a three-inch board on the outer edge so that it made the post six and one-half feet high. At the bottom I placed two six-inch boards five inches apart. I then used five-foot wire netting, which was put on in the usual way, making the fence six and seven feet high.

If I were to build a fence again, I should do everything as I did before, except, possibly, make my posts seven feet high, as I found later that I could easily have stretched the netting the extra distance. In fact, to give the netting a good shape I was obliged to nail it from four to eight inches below the top of my baseboards. I think, also, I should place my posts eight feet apart instead of 12, as I now have them. I find the wire the netting the nearer the posts should be.—(American Agriculturist.

Barren Spots in Soil.

Lewis Oleson, of Minnesota, writing in the Orange Judd Farmer, says:

"Spots where crops will not grow because of alkaline material in the soil can be restored by applying large quantities of barnyard manure and plowing it under to a depth of four or six inches. The quantity will depend upon the amount of alkalinity, but 30 or 40 large wagonloads per acre usually suffice. Apply at any time. Eight years ago I put 30 loads per acre on a spot of ground where it was impossible to grow anything, even grass. Much to my surprise, I have raised seven bountiful crops of grain since then, all, with one exception, being wheat. The crop was remarkably free from rust and other diseases. It is probably best to seed such land to oats after putting on the manure."

The seed corn must have careful attention; must be thoroughly dry before it freezes and kept so. Don't "guess" you have enough for next year's planting, be sure of it.

SPORTING.

Lack of Whist Courage.

Under the above head Mr. L. M. Bouve writes as follows in the Boston Transcript:

"Many tricks are lost at whist by all classes of players which could be saved by the exercise of more courage. In reality failure to properly support a partner's hand is the secret of a large proportion of the losses of the character to be described. The reason for the book rule which tells one to lead the ace of trumps regardless of number held, in answer to a call from partner, should be borne in mind as applicable in a certain way to analagous situations in plain suits. Players are quick in learning the importance of throwing to partners support such strength as they may hold in clearly declared suits. The ace at the head of four or more would not be led except in rare cases, but with three of partners' suit no hesitation is shown in leading highest, and, if the lead is held, following with the card next in value. It is when there is some doubt as to partner's suit that players show the lack of requisite courage. Even when perfectly aware that the suit which they are about to lead is the only one in which partner can hold any strength, they seem unwilling to assist him to the utmost of their ability.

"Several cases have been noted recently in important games where heavy losses were occasioned by the timid course taken. At the American Whist club in a recent session of the winter tournament, after one opponent had shown strength in diamonds a player holding a strong tenace in spades, his partner having shown weakness in that suit, led the deuce of clubs from king, ten, deuce. As a result the lone queen won fourth hand, the ace was still retained second hand and his partner, holding the knave and five small, was prevented from bringing in four clubs.

"A similar case to which the writer's attention was called occurred in an important match for one of the N. E. W. A. trophies. North early discarded a high spade on opponent's lead of clubs. South won the trick and led short trumps. North exhausted trumps; South discarding spades, whereupon North led the middle heart from the king and two others. South, holding ace, knave, ten and others, finessed the ten. The queen, once guarded, won the trick and several spades were made which might have been easily shut out. By declining to lead the best of three in such cases not only does partner frequently feel obliged to finesse, but also is the added risk taken of blocking his suit after two rounds. The fact that partner's suit is thus blocked is quite as likely to cause the loss as is an unsuccessful finesse on his part. The trying position in other respects in which partner is placed, even if his finesse is successful, is entirely unnecessary in many cases. It is the same old story of trying to make a possible trick and in the effort losing several."

Corbett's Challenge Despised.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 30.—Fitzsimmons and Julian declined to consider Corbett's challenge today. Considine, of this city, who had undertaken to have the fight pulled off for a purse of $25,000, held an interview with Julian and Fitz with representatives of the press as witnesses. The latter declared that Corbett was no longer in Fitzsimmons' class and would not be until he had whipped Maher.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia recently passed a new police regulation, which forbids the use of dropped handle bars on any bicycle which are more than four inches below the saddle. All the wheelmen of the national capital are consequently up in arms against what they style a most unjust and unreasonable restriction. They rightly claim that it is unconstitutional, as it is an infringement upon their rights in the restriction of the free use and enjoyment of their own personal property. Fred Schade the southern champion, who is one of the leaders of those who are so strenuously opposing the enactment of this law, appeared before the board of commissioners and made an able argument in behalf of the riders. Schade also wanted to know whether or not the thousands of visitors who annually come to Washington on a touring trip, would be subject to an arrest and fine under this regulation. He claimed that Washington, with its beautiful streets, a paradise for cyclers, would become the laughing stock of all the wheelmen throughout the country, if this was done. He further said that there was not another city in the union that has any such nonsensical regulation. The fight against this law will be kept up by the wheelmen until the measure is defeated, or in other words, repealed.

A new method of counting in whist matches has been proposed and apparently is finding considerable favor. The scheme is to determine the result of a match by the number of gains made by each side, regardless of their size.

The theory in favor of this is that "big swings," as they are termed, one of which sometimes decides a match, or the fate of a pair and progressive contest, are to a great extent matters of luck, and a team that has, for example, gained three singles and lost a four, has at the end of four deals a really better record than its opponents, although the trick score stands 4—3 the other way.

The answer to this is that the universal adoption of such a rule will prevent good play and take many pretty situations out of the game.

Unquestionably much is to be said on both sides of the question.

RIOT AT SKAGUAY.

Indian Longshoremen Mobbed by Other Laborers.

Skaguay, Alaska, Jan. 22, via Seattle.—A riot occurred here yesterday on the arrival of the steamship Al Ki from Pugent Sound, between local longshoremen and the crew of the steamer. The captain of the Al Ki had brought a number of Indian longshoremen from Juneau to discharge the vessel's cargo, and as soon as the steamer made fast to the dock and the Indian laborers began work trouble began. A mob of at least 100 men made an onslaught on the Indians, striking and beating them in a ferocious manner. The first mate of the steamship interfered, but in a moment he was knocked down by the enraged mob. Then Captain Henke of the steamer ordered hot water hose turned on the crowd, but the order was not executed. Had it been, serious loss of life would have inevitably resulted. Several of the Indian longshoremen were badly cut and bruised but no fatalities resulted.

A parley was subsequently held, which resulted in the white longshoremen securing the work of discharging the Al Ki's cargo, the Indians being kept on board the steamer.

Skaguay is rapidly filling up with the most notorious bunco and confidence men in the United States, who see here a rich field for their operations.

Yesterday a man named C. J. Durboton, of Minneapolis, Minn., a returning Klondiker, was relieved of a sack of gold dust valued at $450 in a poker game.

Passengers for Alaska.

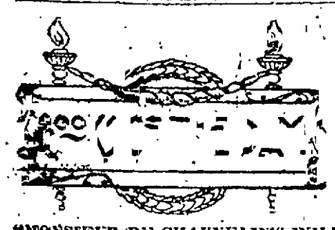
Tacoma, Wn., Jan. 25.—The steamer City of Seattle sailed today for Alaska, carrying 600 passengers.

Cotton-seed Meal a Good Fertilizer.

In Alabama, 922 pounds of cotton-seed meal proved equal in value to 2,000 pounds of crushed cotton seed as a fertilizer. That is, with cotton-seed meal at $20 per ton, cotton-seed as a fertilizer is worth $9.20.

Clean Barn Yard.

The stables and yards should be reasonably clear of manure ere winter sets in; there is nearly always some place on the farm where it can be spread to good advantage.



"MONSIEUR DE CHAUVELIN'S WILL" AND "THE WOMAN WITH THE VELVET NECKLACE."

The firm of Little, Brown & Co. are publishing a series of romances by Alexandre Dumas. The first volume embraces "Monsieur De Chauvelin's Will" and "The Woman With the Velvet Necklace." Both deal with the supernatural, and both treat with historic events. The first story is laid in the time of Louis XV., and the king and his mistress, Mme. du Barry, are among the chief personages. The scene of the king's death is depicted with fearful realism; the only thing which relieves the horror of the scene is the touching description of the devotion of the king's three daughters, and that of the blind priest. The main incidents are true to history, a fact which makes the picture even more gruesome.

In "The Woman With the Velvet Necklace" Dumas has taken for his hero the German author, Hoffmann, and the tale seems to have been inspired by some of Hoffmann's own "Strange Stories" and reads like a feverish dream. Hoffmann goes to Paris at the time of the commune, and witnesses the execution of Mme. du Barry. In the description of her cowardice and terror, at the time when other women were displaying the most exalted courage, the author adhered strictly to history. The rest of the story is purely fictitious. It is unlike most of Dumas' romances in being tinged so strongly with the supernatural, yet it is like them in its historical environment and in its introduction of famous personages.

"CHILDREN'S WAYS."

"Children's Ways," by James Sully, M. A., (D. Appleton & Co.) is a most interesting book, full of suggestions on the best way to bring up children, and replete with amusing anecdotes of children of both sexes and their ways. Every parent must recognize the fact that he or she is responsible to the child for what that child becomes in after life. A thoughtless word or a careless deed may turn the whole current of a child's life. Few people have taken the trouble to watch children closely enough to make any attempt to analyze their feelings and thoughts, and what induces them at times to make some fanciful remark or commit some apparently inexplicable actions. Mr. Sully has evidently given the little people careful thought and attention and his experiences and deductions will be found of great interest and also of great advantage, not only to all parents, but to those who are in any way fond of children or who attracted by them and their ways.

"A STUDY IN HYPNOTISM."

One can never be certain nowadays when he picks up a novel whether he is to enjoy a romance, or undergo the rigors of scientific instruction. The novel has become the sugar-coating for the pill of doctrine. This slight book, "A Study in Hypnotism," by Sidney Flower (Charles H. Kerr & Co.) bound in light green paper, is an explanation of the power of hypnotism, presented under the form of a love story. A young man starts to practice as a hypnotist, and one of his patients whom he undertakes to cure of deafness, is an attractive young woman. She is skeptical at first and in the course of her treatment he is able to explain hypnotism and incidentally he falls in love with the girl. As a story the book is a poor one. The facts it contains, in the form of a regular scientific instruction, would make an interesting and useful book.

"THE VOICE OF THE VALLEY."

From a study of "The Voice of the Valley," (published by William Doxey) we size up the author, Mr. Yone Noguchi, something in this wise: He seems to be a small edition of Walt Whitman plus a strong vein of hypothesis, but minus the good gray poet's decided common sense. The hypothesis, of course, is of Eastern origin, and the grafting of Japan on America gives a curious product. A vague thought embodied in hypothetical language, becomes very easily unintelligible, and Mr. Yone Noguchi is that most of the time. But in spite of all this he produces, once in a while, lines of exquisite beauty. Whether a few lines of absolutely sane poetry give the brilliant oriental a claim to be ranked among the poets is a question. There is a highly eulogistic introduction by Charles Warren, and an illustration by William Keith.

"PRISONERS OF THE SEA."

In "Prisoners of the Sea" (David McKay) Florence Kingsley has woven a story full of exciting adventure, about a most dramatic historical fact (according to the author) the identity of the man with the iron mask, is no longer disputed. A handful of shipwrecked people are driven by wind and wave upon an island, which seems to have been but just deserted by its former inhabitants. Every evidence of wealth, culture and luxury are at hand, even the parrot is there, left in the confusion of a hurried departure. One has only to glance through the chapter headings to be assured of exciting reading. In an appendix to the book we are told that the document containing the facts upon which the story is founded, was preserved for many years in the very treasure cask which figures in the book. This book is attractively presented, the binding being good and the text easy reading.

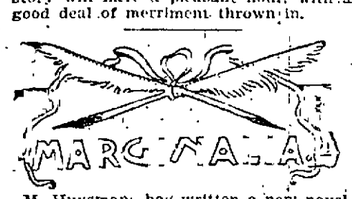
"THE EYE OF ISTAR."

Like the preceding books by William Le Queux, "The Eye of Istar" is a tale of the Great Sahara Desert. The story is well told and, needless to say, very exciting, being a narrative of the adventures of a young Arab in search of a lost race and their city, which was supposed to have been founded by Sennramis. To those who have read Stanley's "In Darkest Africa" many of the names of rivers and tribes are familiar, but the apparent ease with which Mr. Le Queux's hero in a comparatively short time, with only one follower and that a dwarf, traverses the forests that took Stanley, with a well-equipped force, months to penetrate, must fill the latter with envy and admiration.

The book is sparsely and not very well illustrated, and is published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York.

"A ROMANCE IN TRANSIT."

"A Romance in Transit," by Francis Lynde (Chas. Scribner's Sons; price 75 cents) is a bright and breezy little book and suggests many new and delightful possibilities. The long journey over the plains is apt to become prosaic, but this story touches it up with a lively interest and adds a "sauce piquante." Almost any one of us might be such a hero, or such a heroine—and what is better, fun than to find oneself, and one's surroundings, developed in a romance! Whoever reads the story will have a pleasant hour, with a good deal of merriment thrown in.



M. Huysmans has written a new novel, an English translation of which is announced. It is called "The Cathedral."

the scene being laid around the Cathedral of Chartres. The author is now engaged upon another novel, which is to bear the title of "The Oblation."

The Paris municipality met on the day of Alphonse Daudet's funeral and decided to name a street after him.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce among their spring publications "Beleaguered," a story of the Uplands of Baden, by Herman T. Koerner, with illustrations by the author.

The Hon. William Waldorf Astor will contribute an important article to an early number of the Pall Mall Magazine on John Jacob Astor. The article will be illustrated and promises to be of exceptional interest to American readers.

Mr. Russell Sturgis, the eminent architect and architectural writer, contributes to the February Atlantic an article upon the "Education of Architects," which is of great general interest and will attract widespread attention. He takes very radical ground as to the decadence of the art at the present time, claiming that practically nothing has been done since the beginning of the century that is worth preserving, still less startling and imitating. Mr. Sturgis maintains that the student of architecture today has nothing to learn from the epoch in which he finds himself, that there is now no tradition which should not be avoided, because there is no tradition which is not telling against a healthy growth of the fine art of building.

An extraordinary romance, by Garrett P. Serviss, entitled "Edison's Conquest of Mars," is appearing serially in the Evening Journal here. It introduces Mr. Thomas A. Edison as one of the chief figures, and certain imaginary inventions of his are made striking features of the plot. Mr. Edison has publicly expressed his annoyance at being used in this way, but he says that he knows of no means of obtaining redress. The case is a very flagrant violation of literary ethics and it is surprising that a man with the excellent reputation of the author should be the victim. Mr. Edison could, probably and redress if he cares, to take the matter into the courts, and to endure further annoyance.—(John D. Barry, in The Literary World.

"Aphrodite" is about to be translated into English. The author, M. Pierre Louys, is busily engaged on another work of the same genre. If the translation reaches America it is pretty certain that it will arouse the ire of Mr. Anthony Comstock. I doubt, myself, if the authorities will allow it to appear, especially with the original illustrations. It is a fairly correct picture of Greek life, as M. Louys, although but a young man, is considered as an authority. But the voluptuous passion of the work seems, too strong even when translated into sober English. Readers of the book in French will look forward with some curiosity to the appearance of the promised translation.—(C. A. Healy, in The Literary World.

Mr. Edmund Gosse, in writing of the late Alphonse Daudet in the St. James' Gazette, speaks thus of the romancer's ignorance of things outside of France: "When he projected a visit to England he took farewell of all his friends before starting on so perilous an Arctic voyage, as if he had been a Franklin or a Nansen. He could not understand a paragraph in an English newspaper. He did not know that a university had ever existed at Oxford. He believed that Mr. H. M. Stanley had been promoted to the Deanery of Westminster as a reward for introducing the Bible into Central Africa. When he learned that we had one living writer of a certain distinction, he insisted on paying him the homage of a visit, and treated Mr. George Meredith with great respect as the second Dickens of an otherwise barbarous Albion."

A story about Tennyson, which is a little too perfect to be true, is told by the London Telegraph. It is to the effect that the poet one day entered a public reading room and sat down in a large arm chair before the fire. Much to the amazement of the other occupants of the room, he then proceeded to elevate his feet until they rested on the chimney-piece, in the fashion we are led to believe is "real American." No expostulations on the part of his friends respecting the delicacy of the attitude were of the slightest avail. Suddenly a brilliant inspiration seized one of them—the father of one of our leading actors of today. Going close to Lord Tennyson he whispered in his ear, "Take your feet down, or they'll mistake you for Longfellow." In an instant the poet's boots were on the floor, and he assumed the ordinary position of an Englishman.

The complete novel in the February issue of Lippincott's is "A Trooper Galahad," by Captain Charles King. It contains some close and vivid sketches of character and life at an army post in the southwest; the warlike excitement is furnished by a prolonged pursuit of a dangerous band of outlaws.

"His Last Appearance," by Jean Wright and "A Literary Success," by Willis Irwin, are very brief tales. "Outwitting a Grizzly" is one of William Thompson's true stories of western adventure in old times—as far back as 1850.

R. G. Robinson, who is an authority on his chosen subject, supplies some information upon Florida. "The Land of the Winter Incumber." Fakes, adventurers and swindlers of various kinds are the theme of Dora E. W. Spratt, in "How They Live on Nothing a Year."

A new novel by Conan Doyle is a literary event of the first rank, and this the Lippincotts promise in the immediate publication of "A Desert Drama." The story is an entirely new departure for the creator of "Sherlock Holmes." Its scene is the desert of Sahara, its actors a mixed party of tourists, American, French, English, navigating the Nile on a "turtle-bottomed stern-wheeler, shaped like a flat-iron." The clear, direct sentences which made the detective books so fascinating are here employed in photographing the green-bordered Nile with its fringe of ruined temples, and in picturing the queer groups whose adventures in the hands of a band of savage Dervishes form the "Desert Drama." Love, comedy, character, and tragedy fill up a heaping measure of the fiction of adventure such as Conan Doyle stands first in among contemporary novelists.

They gave Anthony Hope a reception in Indianapolis the other afternoon, and he was kept busy making replies to enthusiastic women admirers. One woman said: "I am very happy to meet you. I've heard a great deal about you and your books, but I've never read any of them." "You have not lost anything, madam," he said. "I'm very happy to meet you," said a bright girl, "but I'm so sorry that you don't like women." "How do you know I do not like women?" "Oh, because I saw it in the paper this morning." The article was not signed, was it?" asked Mr. Hawkins. "I am very glad of the opportunity to meet you this afternoon, Mr. Hawkins," said a married lady, "because I have an engagement and cannot go to hear you tonight. I've read your stories." "Then I will not spoil any good impression you may have formed of the stories." "Oh, I wanted to have the impression strengthened," and after she walked away she said to her friend, "I wonder if that last speech of mine was complimentary." "You are not half as old-looking as I thought you would be," said another. "I thought that you had white hair." "I am sorry to disappoint you, madam," said he. "What stories are you going to read from tonight, Mr. Hope?" The author told the questioner "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The Dolly Dialogues." "I wish you were going to read something else, for those are the only stories I have read of yours," said she. "How do you do, Mr. Hope? I'm glad to see you. The chambermaid at the hotel this morning said we had a distinguished guest on our floor," was the salutation to another guest. Still another said: "Oh, Mr. Hope, I have been trying to think up something for two weeks to say to you, and now I have forgotten what it was"—(The Critic.

A portrait of John Vance Cheney, reproduced from a drawing specially made for the purpose, forms the frontispiece of the February Current Literature. This is by way of illustrating the article on Mr. Cheney and his work, which is provided by F. M. Hopkins as the monthly contribution to the "American Poets of To-day" series, so long an interesting feature of this magazine. Among other good things in the number are an article on the late Alphonse Daudet, an account of his life and work, as well as a reproduction of his exquisite little sketch, "The Death of the Dauphin," spirited readings from Sienkiewicz's latest novel, "Hania," and from Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "His Grace of Osmonde," a compilation of clever thrusts at the sterner sex entitled "Men in Epigram," and another, a verse compilation, "What the Old-time Poets Say of Death." The editorials are keen and clever, and the selected matter in all the departments is quite up to the magazine's own standard, saying which is sufficient commendation to all who know Current Literature. To the busy man and woman in particular, but to all, indeed, who have not at their command abundant leisure and fullest means of reference to the incessant output from the teeming presses of America and England, this publication is indispensable.

Book News, which publishes in each issue an expression of opinion from leading authors in regard to their own personal view of their work, gives in its February number the following remarkable utterance by Sarah Grand in regard to her purpose in writing "The Beth Book," in which, as will be seen, she touches upon the errors of the critics: "In influencing their daughter's choice of a husband parents are apt to consider a man's means, manners and position rather than his principles or ideals. If he prove to be a good fellow in society they are content to inquire no further. Many men of excellent manners in public are men of most corrupt mind, whose conversation in private is a continual source of suffering to their wives. I wrote 'The Beth Book' to show what a refined woman must suffer when forced to associate with such a man, the inevitable blight, the certain deterioration that settles upon her, even when she has the force of character to escape absolute corruption. The critics have almost all missed this, the one purpose of the book, and pounced upon something quite incidental, and merely introduced by way of illustration, and as the vivid, critical incident, to which they attribute an exaggerated importance. The subsidiary discussed came inevitably into the life of an intelligent woman situated as Beth was at the time of which I was writing; she could not have avoided them, and therefore, no picture of her would be faithful that ignored them, but it is in the conditions of her life, not in her intellectual pursuits or opinion, that the real significance of her story is to be found."

Mr. Jacob A. Riis, who wrote "How the Other Half Lives," and other studies of tenement-house life, contributes to the February Century an article on "Heroes Who Fight Fire." It recounts some of the most stirring incidents that have found record on the roll of honor of the New York fire department. The paper is one of the Century's series of Heroes of Peace, and is illustrated by Jay Hambidge.

A New Field for Poetry.

A custom, which does not prevail to any great extent in Boston, but which is quite common in some other cities and in certain rural districts is that upon the death of some member of a family that family always considers it proper to have a certain amount of obituary poetry published in the columns of the local newspaper. Those Bostonians who have spent a few days or more at the national capital must remember the obituary columns of the Washington Star, that almost every day gush forth stanza of alleged poetry that make the obituary columns an object of much interest to the irreverent or the jocose.

Of the poetry itself, it is sufficient to say that the majority of it is almost worthy the pen of J. Gordon Coogler. Recent indications have justified the impression that this habit of scattering poetry broadcast to increase the gloom of funerals is increasing. Probably if it continues to spread its baneful influence abroad unrestrained, every Boston man not be exempt from the custom. In order to combat so baneful an institution, it is time to suggest that some remedy be found, on the principal that a mild inoculation of one bad habit may tend to render a community immune against a more serious contagion.

It is with this laudable desire that the suggestion is made that hereafter families, which might otherwise contract the habit of obituary poetry, may be induced to publish poems of the sick room; that is, when any member of such a family grows sick, the fact may be announced in local columns in metrical form. A brief item, to the effect that

His neck is twisted out of shape,
His cheeks are two big lumps,
His parents now are sad because
Poor Jimmy has the mumps

would give the required information in a pleasant and readable form. Similarly a brief item to the effect that

The household now is in a hush,
The joy of earth no more delight is,
Our cook is now afflicted with
Cerebro-spinal-men ngitis.

would explain matters sufficiently to the public.

An adoption of this suggestion would so affect any community that by the time the obituary poetry epidemic might reach that community it practically no spread of the disease would follow. The beneficent results achieved by modern medical methods, by the use of antitoxine and other media of inoculation, justify the hope that the adoption of the pathological poetry, of which examples have just been given, might save Boston and all of New England from a more serious danger.—(Boston Advertiser.

"Licked Him, Anyway."

A San Francisco manufacturer has advised his little son not once, but 50 times, to avoid contentions with other children, but if a quarrel is forced upon him to defend himself at all hazards. The boy is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Sunday school, and it is the custom of the pastor to give every child in the Sabbath school a nice little Bible on the Sunday following his seventh birthday. Last Sunday, says a San Francisco paper, it was Master Kerr's turn to receive a Bible, and when his name was called he marched forward with a black eye he had received in a fight with another urchin the day before. The pastor eyed the boy's face narrowly and the whole congregation tittered. The little fellow flushed with embarrassment, but accepted the Bible as gracefully as possible, listened to the few words of commendation and advice and started for his seat. The tittering was renewed, and when half-way down the aisle the boy's pent-up feelings could be restrained no longer. He resented the imputation conveyed, first by the pastor's searching gaze and then by the congregation's amusement, and, stopping in the aisle, he turned around and shouted: "Well, licked him, anyway!"

"Frank Stronnberg, governor of Idaho, never wears a necktie."—(New York Tribune.

This is not particularly interesting. Does he wear socks?

(Written for the Gazette.)

In one of the busiest thoroughfares of New York there is sandwiched a tall, narrow old building; so narrow is the entrance that the staircase had to be cut down to half its width when business enterprises decided the owner to invest in an elevator. Branching off from the first floor is a long, badly lighted passage, which connects the front building with an extension at the back; and up on the top floor of this extension is most of studios, always occupied and observatively guarded by a batch of artists. It's a well-known place to the cult and the rooms are pleasant memories to more than one man who has become famous. The crowd up there are always jolly, rarely successful and generally poor. The conveniences are primitive where they exist at all, and consequently the rents are in a state of steady decline.

The lower floors of this extension are generally occupied by tailors, but on-makers, trimmers and folk of that ilk, who naturally long owing to the unceasing attentions of the Bohemians above. These attentions are sometimes resented and a fight ensues—generally to the detriment of the tailors and livens things up a bit in the quiet old rookery. Occasionally the landlord protests on one pretext or another, but the men are clamish and he is meek and usually yields with what grace he can.

Into this atmosphere of poor art and worse tobacco I in turn came to take up my abode and met with an incident of such weirdness that had I not been somewhat prepared for its occurrence, by a series of startling though less important events, I would have doubted my absolute sanity. Even the greatest catastrophe, however, loses its force of shock as it we have been in the secret, as it were. Following on from cause to effect, any way, here's the story:

Returning to my den the night following my installment, I walked along the narrow extension passage, and finally coming to the foot of the stairs leading to the upper floors, was just swinging carelessly up them, when something bright in the light of the gas jet caught my eye, and I stopped short, one foot and one hand raised, simply petrified with astonishment, and then—yes, I confess it, fear—for there coiling down the banisters within six feet of my nose was a huge serpent, its head raised, its beady little eyes glittering and its forked tongue darting in and out of its mouth. I think it was ten seconds before I recovered—it seemed at least ten minutes. Then I made a wild spring backwards, my hat falling into my arms as I did so. I landed somehow on my feet, and, seizing my hat, a hard felt one, I flung it with all my force at the brute's head, and without waiting to see if it had taken effect, rushed howling down the passage.

God! I never thought that passage was so long. I expected every moment to feel the brute seize me. How I got down to the front door without breaking my neck I don't know, but I did, and out in the street and, as luck would have it, right into the arms of a big Irish policeman, one of the very finest.

"A! fwa- is the matter wid ye?"

"A serpent!" I gasped, "loose on the stairs."

"A sarpint, is it? Is that all?"

"Is that all! Why, man, it might have killed me!"

"Na, na! You'll get over it all right. Where do ye live, sonnie?"

"Say officer, quit fooling. I'm not drunk. I'm an artist. My studio is up on the top floor of the extension, and I tell you there is a big snake—looks like a boa constrictor or a python to me—on the banisters—"

"Where's yer hat?"

"I threw it at him just as he was going to grab me."

"Well, I dunno, let's go, come an' show him to me."

So we went up again, the officer first, and cautiously, being evidently impressed, I latter him, decidedly more cautiously and more impressed. As we advanced we stopped at each gas jet and soon got plenty of light to guide us. Arriving at the foot of the stairs we found my hat, but no snake.

"Well, where is he?"

"How do I know? Do you suppose he left me his card. Of course he's sneaking around here somewhere."

Well, we hunted every nook and cranny, opened closets, examined even the walls and ceiling, but all in vain; he'd gone mysteriously as he came.

The finest took off his helmet, mopped his brow, twisted his club, then: "Say, now you quit fooling. Where was yez yer night?"

"At the theater!"

"Theyater, eh! No, sirree. Yer a young spring, but yer got 'em sure."

"Got what?"

"Blue devils."

I was about to make an indignant denial when a suppressed titter reached our ears from the floor above, and looking up we saw half a dozen heads peering down at us. When they saw that they were discovered the storm broke, they howled and shrieked with laughter, stamping and shouting up and down the corridor. Recognizing that we had in some manner been made the victims of a practical joke we went up, Dennis haughtily, I shamefully.

"Howsey Mither! Look at that now. Put down that sarpint or o'le arrest yer mither's son of yez fur carrying deadly weapins."

"Arrest nothing! Here, have a drink," and advancing came the man I afterward knew as Arthur Melton—in one hand a whiskey bottle and in the other the neck of a huge snake, whose body was coiled in loose folds round him. He was a tall, slender, young fellow, with one of the most beautifully artistic heads I've ever seen. A regular mane of dark brown hair fell all ways about his head and face, and, for a wonder, suited him. His face was sallow and thin, while his eyes were so bright as to be almost startling.

While Dennis was paying his respects to the bottle, the others standing round still chaffing, the young fellow advanced smiling toward me, and when he did so all the little anger I still felt left me.

"Say, old man, it was tough, I know, and my apologize. But Joe! I wouldn't have missed it for a tenner. Waow!" Here they all exploded again, while Dennis and I grinned sheepishly. After the officer had left, formal introductions took place and I'm afraid they had something to do with my headache of the next day.

The ice having been thus broken, I found the men about me the best-natured crowd imaginable, and during the next few days one or another of them was in and out of my den continually, helping me in the disposal of my "penates" and taking much interest interest in getting the right artistic effects as I myself. But for the finishing touches the consensus of opinion appeared that I must have Bessie. On inquiry I found she was a model who more or less dwelt among them and during her leisure devoted herself to the endless wants of the "boys," stitching on buttons, keeping tab on the laundry etc.—in fact, mothering the whole crowd.

I expected to see something ancient, and probably Irish, but was agreeably surprised when one of the fellows brought a tall, slender girl to my room and introduced her as Bessie. She could hardly have been more than nineteen, and with her pretty face and graceful ways she would have seemed far more at home in a father's house entertaining his guests than living and chumming with a band of vagabonds like us. However, as she seemed to have no doubts as to the propriety and desirability of her position, I naturally fell in with the rest and soon began to regard her as a most necessary and important part of the "rookery." She was always ready and always willing to do all she could for any of us, and all she could do was no little. If one of the fellows got sick Bessie immediately installed herself as nurse, to the envy of the other, who always declared the victim to be taking. When, dressed in a dainty little costume and looking as sweet and charming as nature and art could make her, she would beard the most irascible art critic in his den, and she rarely came back without having disposed of one or two at least of the drawings intrusted to her. As for posing, it was simply a gift. She enjoyed it thoroughly and would catch the spirit of a character as I never saw a model do before. She had her own little private room, the walls of which were covered with the choicest bits of the boys' work, and—well, if she was good to them, they showed their appreciation of her by a thousand little attentions that help to make a woman's life pleasant. One of her best qualities was a happy knack of making herself scarce when there were things going on that weren't "just so," but if there was a bad headache the next day in consequence there was always some strong tea and other delicacies for the culprit.

I believe we were all of us just a little smitten; but it's a pretty hard matter for ten men to make love to one girl; two, or possibly three, might, but ten!

THEY SEEMED, ALL ALIKE, AMENABLE TO MUSIC.

Besides, it was so evidently her proper course to treat us all alike, that we had to accept her partiality as best we might. I know that I made up my mind to do so, only adding from lack of encouragement to do otherwise; still, I confess I was very apt to be jealous if one of the other fellows took her out to the theater twice running, and only felt soothed when she accepted mine to other invitations just as naturally.

I suppose it's pretty hard for a girl to keep the peace between ten geniuses who persist in admiring her, especially if she possibly have a secret inclination toward one of them, which in common justice to the rest she would have to hide. If she had any such inclination she kept it well hidden, and neither I nor any of the others as far as I could judge suspected it until—however, I digress, and to continue my story must go back to one night about two weeks after I got permanently settled, and before I had got really in touch with my surroundings. On this particular night I was awakened by the most unearthly howls, and jumping out of bed, stood shivering in my pajamas, bewildered and trying to make out what it was all about. Hearing doors opening and voices in the corridor, I opened mine, and four I several of the fellows staring inquiringly round, finally we traced the racket to Melton's room, and got there in a crowd, shouting to him through the door, "What was the trouble?" We heard him from within round inside, and presently his voice sounded, "Quick, boys!" Up on the roof, it's a burglar! I can't get out, all the snakes are loose and seem to have gone clean daft." Well, we made a break for the shutter—it was bitterly cold weather, and the cover was kept fastened down, while the ladder was in a nearby closet—by the time we got up of course our visitor had made good his escape. The flat roof was covered with snow, and his footprints showed clear enough leading to and from Melton's skylight. We prowled about for a few minutes, but there was no sign of the fugitive, and were just going below again when the gas, shining through the skylight, attracted one of the men, and he went and peeped down there—"Say, you fellows! Come here quick, quick! If that don't beat Dante I'm a Dutchman."

We all crowded round, and I at least, forgot all about my slippered feet in the snow, so great was my interest at the sight inside.

In the middle of the floor stood Melton, some kind of a woollen bath robe hanging about him, a fiddle and bow in his hands, and as he fiddled he swayed and twisted in all directions; while around him everywhere, clinging to the pictures, on the backs of chairs, swarming over the easel, were snakes—some sparkling with beautiful color, others dull brown and black—but all in a state of intense excitement darting and snapping, the sound of their horrible hissing rising at times over the wail of the music.

This continued for a while, then gradually they grew quieter. Instead of the continuous striking, they moved more sinuously and began to take long, curving and indescribably graceful poises, swinging back and forth at the rhythm of the music; as this grew slower they settled down in large coils, and all the excitement and hissing was over. Indeed, had we not seen their positions first, it would have been difficult to detect their presence in the room, so still had they become. Then the music and the motions of the man grew quieter, and finally ceased. He looked critically round the room, went and touched the heads of one or two of the brutes caressingly, then reached for a black bottle, and as he raised his face to drink we saw it was quivering and ghastly and his hand was trembling so he could scarce hold the bottle. He caught sight of our faces peering down, pulled himself together, then—"Hello, you chaps! Did you see him? Come down and have a drink."

As far as we could gather Mr. Burglar must have had a pretty bad fright; he seemed to have clambered down from the side top light—of course being unaware of the eccentricties of genius. The snakes evidently spied him, just as he caught sight of them. What he thought while half way down the wall, or seeing a score of serpents coming for him, we'll never know; but it resulted in a howl of terror, which woke Melton; who, it appears, not only made a habit of letting out his least venomous pets at night for exercise, but had "Buz"—the big boa that had scared me—sleeping in its blankets for warmth. On hearing the shout he jumped up, catching "Buz" at the same time, and parting the cane hangings before his bed, stepped out. The man, of course, saw him, and it doubtless did not serve to allay his terror to see that gaunt specter in the dim light with that big snake coiling round him. He howled again and scrambled, and, fortunately, got up. If he'd fallen back—ugh!

The next day my curiosity led me to pay a visit to Melton's room. On entering, I found Bessie there, sitting in a hammock, and appearing very much at home; while Melton stood near smoking and caressing one of his everlasting pets.

The studio was a big barrack of a place, but so crowded with "stuff" that you hardly had room to turn. Along one side and reaching half way up, the wall was a sort of hutch—such as are used for rabbits—divided into some thirty compartments; this was the home of the "pets," while in cages underneath were their provisions in the shape of rats, mice, guinea-pigs, rabbits, etc. The rest of the place was a mass of tapestries, lishnet, rugs, pictures, casts, and all of the thousand and one articles of virtu that are supposed to delight the artistic eye. Over the door the skull of a horse grinned in bleached complacency, while several other skulls, that once were human, tricked in smoking caps, lace shawls, etc., added to the social aspect. Scattered on chairs and divans were several musical instruments, mandolins, guitars, a couple of fiddles, a 'cello and a zither, and over in one corner stood a small stop organ. I looked at the man critically, as he stood there nervously smoking cigarettes, a Turkish fez on his head, and could only feel that he was a necessary complement to the whole. But the girl, with her sweet spiritual face, seemed entirely out of place in such a sulphurous den, however, she seemed apparently well contented with her surroundings, as she swung lazily to and fro in the hammock.

Melton, after proffering rum and tobacco, proceeded to show off his animals. First one, then another he brought out handling them easily and familiarly as they coiled and twisted 'round him; talking to them, kissing them, as they silently, sinuously glided about him, touching his face, his neck, his throat, with their flat, vicious looking heads. Then I was formally introduced to the baby boa, "Buz." Baby! He was, I think, the biggest serpent I have ever seen; a huge boa constrictor; his body, long, undulating, graceful, except for two bunches about half way towards his tail end, that marked the presence of two undigested bunnies. Melton had had him ever since he was indeed a baby, and with a few strains of music could coax him, hypnotize him, so he would stay as placed for an incredible time, fixed, silent, motionless, but for the weird motion of his tongue.

All the snakes seemed alike amenable to music; it swayed them, roused them to fierce hissing or soothed them to trance-like quiet. And of music Melton was a master; whatever instrument he touched, and seemingly, however he touched it, vibrated harmoniously. He played for me that day; I am fond of music, and I thought understood somewhat of it, but here I was completely at a loss; the room was full of sighing sounds, wild, mournful and sweet; and I forgot the grinning skulls, the snakes and all the other oddities, in a perfect trance of delight.

Bessie at first when the music began rose and moved round restlessly, then sat down again, and I forgot her but when it ceased I looked at her once more and started. She sat stiffly up, almost rigidly, gazing straight in front of her, with a strange, uncanny look in her pretty eyes. Her hands were clinched tightly in her lap, her lips slightly parted, though she hardly seemed to breathe. I turned toward Melton and caught a look of half annoyance, half anxiety, and his nervous face; he walked across the room, and rather clumsily, I thought, stumbled over a stool, bringing it down with a crash. When I recovered from my start Bessie was rubbing her eyes and looking round as if she had just waked up. Melton seemed to have gotten into a different mood, and, seizing a make stick, he began to poke viciously into the cages of the unoffending "pets," and soon raised up a most horrible hissing that successfully served to distract my attention, if such was his intent.

During the next few days I did considerable thinking. I felt quite certain that there had been something queer about Bessie that afternoon. She had the same hopeless look that the snakes had when the music got control of them. Could it be possible that it acted in the same manner on her, and if so, did she know it? I could not help thinking that Melton, at least, knew it. I remembered his disconcerted look when he saw that I noticed her; then the clumsy upsetting of the stool, doubtless to rouse her. If so, what did it all mean? Did he know himself? Was he trying to get control of her with his fiendish music? And she, could it be possible that she cared, beyond the effect of the music? I remembered that she was often in his studio—posing, presumably—yet, now I come to think, I had often heard the faint sounds of the violin for half an hour at a stretch, while I knew she was there. If she were posing, for whom? He couldn't fiddle and paint at the same time, and I knew she could not play a note, had seen her handle the instruments, and the result was discords appalling. Well, it was no business of mine, I suppose, so I determined to cudgel my brain no longer; if she chose to care for a fellow of that kind.

One afternoon, about ten days later, Bessie was posing for me for some black and white illustrations. The whole place was intensely still, most of the men being out "drumming up work" or gathering inspirations on the "Rialto." The faint notes of the violin reached up from behind Melton's closed doors and, I confess, the plaintive melody soothed me, despite my still irritable feelings against the performer.

Bessie was sitting more quietly than usual. Generally when the head was finished she kept up a pretty continuous flow of chatter and laughter; but today she was quite silent. Once or twice I endeavored to start her talking, but met with nothing but monosyllables in return, and finally, thinking she was tired or drowsy, I let her alone and, became absorbed in a bit of delicate foreshortening. I was vaguely conscious of the continuance of the music for some time, but later got so engrossed in my work that I did not notice when it ceased. Then I saw Bessie pass her hand wearily across her eyes, and, thinking she was tired, told her to rest. I looked up a moment later; she was still sitting in the same position but there was some indefinable change in her; her whole attitude seemed one of strained eagerness, and as I watched her her lips parted and her head inclined a little forward, as if listening intently; then suddenly her whole figure seemed to start and stiffen rigidly; she gave a half shudder and rose up, her hand to her head and a strange, frightened look on her face.

"Yes, yes, I hear; I am coming," she muttered. I jumped up, thinking she was ill.

"Bessie, what is it?" But she waved me to one side, walked quickly to the door, unlocked and opened it and started down the corridor. I followed. She went directly to Melton's door, opened it and entered perhaps two feet ahead of me.

I was so surprised at her strange manner that I naturally went in after her. She walked calmly toward a great divan in the corner, stopped an instant, then stooped and picked up the violin and bow that lay on the floor. As she stooped I looked beyond her and saw what her figure had hitherto hidden, and at the sight my heart seemed for one instant to stand still; then the pain pierced ribs with a shock that made me stagger.

On the couch, propped by pillows, sat Melton, stiff, rigid, his eyes glazed and staring, and round him coiled and slowly tightening and crushing him was Buz, the baby boa. Even as I looked the brute's head went gliding round the man's throat for a last final grip, and the man, sat in her, unconscious of its terrible danger. I gave one wild gasp, then sprang to a chair, tore down an old sword and started toward them, but with a fierce gesture Bessie waved me back, and the next instant drew the bow across the fiddle. God! was I mad? The child who could not play a note seemed to draw the very soul out of the old fiddle, and, swaying from side to side, as I had seen Melton do, she moved before the serpent.

And that horrible brute paused, seemingly puzzled, while I watched behind her, in a state of excitement impossible to analyze, though I recognized even at that moment that had I attacked the reptile I could not have got a chance at him without risking Melton's life, not only with the sword but by rousing the snake. Well, that girl played on, and on; the same wild, dirge music, that Melton used to improvise, throbbed through the air, and her slender body vibrated with it as she swayed back and forth. The head of the snake was protruding from the under side of Melton's jaw, its attention diverted from its prey to, that slight, swaying figure. It seemed like eternity while the brute poised motionless so; then slowly he began to unloose those terrible coils. First there ran a sinuous, undulating motion all through the glittering body, then fold after fold was unloosed; till only one remained, and from this fixed base the great brute's body curled gracefully out toward the music. But the man sat as still and rigid as ever, though he was practically free.

As I saw the snake's ugly, stealthy head drawing slowly toward the girl I cautiously slipped past her, glancing at her, to let her know my purpose as I did so; but she never even saw me; her eyes were just like Melton's, fixed and staring, while her face was drawn and ghastly. I sidled along, well out of reach of Master Buz, who, however, was far too intent with Bessie to notice me; then when I was well behind him I measured my distance, raised the sword and—swish! Buz's head flew clean across the studio, hit the wall with a soft bash, and fell to the floor with a flop. I never did like that brute since I met him on the stairs. Well, we were quits now, anyway. The body gave one or two convulsive wiggles, then the fiddle gave several screeches of the most villainous discord I ever heard, and the next moment Bessie was on her knees at Melton's side. "Arthur, sweetheart, wake up! Oh, God! Arthur!" Then softly, as if in answer to the call of love, Melton came back with a shuddering sigh from—where?

Well, it was very interesting, and I stood staring with my mouth rather more open than intelligence warrants—the dead snake in one hand and the sword in the other—until I became conscious that—well, really, perhaps I was rather de trop; so I sneaked out on tiptoe and shut the door.

They are married now, and apparently Melton has reformed; anyway, the snake habit is over, and they live in a little flat up Harlem way. As to exactly what happened that afternoon, nobody really knows, and I doubt if anybody ever will. Melton declares that all he remembers was sitting on the divan and fiddling to the fate "Buz," who was poised in front of him; he recollects thinking vaguely how bright the brute's eyes were, and how steadily they looked into his.

As for Bessie, she declares she fell asleep while posing for me, and did the fiddling in a dream. So, as far as I can see, it seems to have been a case of love and hypnotism all around.

Agriculture, Irrigation, Stock-Raising, etc.

Putting Down Canes for Winter.

The condition of the berry plant at the close of the growing season is a certain indication of the product the following year. Let us examine: Is the foliage free from rust and blight? Is the cane mature and well ripened? Is it stocky and well supplied with strong, vigorous buds? Is it free from speck and blemish? Are the roots light, fibrous and strong? Is the pith, the vital or essential part of the plant, bright, fresh and firm? If so, we are assured that with a fair season and proper winter protection a full crop may be expected.

In many localities I fear berry canes, now so promising, are greatly injured by early spring frosts, severely freezing the young shoots when but a few inches high. This injury is observed only in the pith, the life marrow being dark and shrunken a few inches above the ground, the cane above and below showing a fine vigorous growth. Canes so affected are almost certain to mature no fruit the coming season. Examine them closely. In any event it is important to save all good canes by most thorough winter protection. This is best done by bending bushes to the ground and covering with fresh earth. The process has been described many times, but needs to be repeated again.

It should be understood that the roots of plants are very flexible and may be turned and doubled in any direction. Now in laying bushes down for winter the bending must be in the root, and below the surface of the ground. It is not at all difficult but simply requires a little care and practice. This method of protection is given at an expense of $7 or $8 an acre. There is no doubt whatever as to the great advantage of such protection, and it should be practiced in all latitudes where the thermometer ever reaches 10 degrees below zero. Never attempt to grow berries in northern climates without winter protection. It may be done any time after frosts and before the ground freezes. Select a time when there is no frost in the ground or bush, remove two or three inches of dirt from the base of a hill, gather the canes in close form, with a wide fork or well-protected hands, and bend gently in direction to be laid, while a helper inserts the fork near the opposite base. With the foot pressed firmly against the hill, it is forced to the ground bending only in the root and covered with dirt, the top of the succeeding hill resting along the side of the preceding hill.—(M. A. Thayer, in Field and Farm.

Flock and Fleece.

A sheep's fleece as is well known, is a protection against dry cold. But while sheep are favored above all other animals in this respect, they suffer in other ways.

Scrub rams should not be allowed to mingle with other sheep.

Poorly-fattened sheep are poor property in the mutton market.

A sheep will remain wet and cold for hours after a steer is dry and warm.

The news comes from Dawson City that sheep are selling there at $75 a head.

Many sheep-growers declare that cottonseed meal is not a good food for sheep.

The demand for desirable sheep for breeding purposes is generally in excess of the supply.

Sheep will grow very large, heavy and thick wooled on rich plains if they are kept out of the wet.

It is now an established fact that nearly everything that the land will produce can be utilized by sheep.

Sheep fairly dote on roots of almost every description given regularly. One of the best sheep foods is ensilage.

New Mexico, with a population, including Indians, of 170,000, has put into circulation $5 per capita from its sheep and woolen market at once.

It is said that Barrett & Godair, of Pecos City, Tex., recently sold 15,000 feeding sheep to St. Louis and Chicago men which netted them over $20,000.

The solid droppings of sheep have been found by analysis to contain double the amount of fertility cattle droppings do. Sheep renovate the soil and help to pay off mortgages.

Farm and Garden Topics.

There are two seasons of the year when talk about ice on the farm is timely. One is when the ice harvest is approaching and farmers need to be reminded of the advantage to be derived from putting by a farm supply, as well as counselled with as to the best and most economical method of doing it, and the other is in the season of use for the ice, when its advantages are realized and the want of it is felt. We do not need to suggest the policy of putting up a good supply of ice for home use next season to those who did so last season. They know from experience how well it pays and are not likely to forget it, nor the pleasure which it afforded. There are, however, a great number who failed to do so, and this is a good time for them to plan for putting up a supply. The ice house should be in readiness in this country by the first of January, as that is the time when the ice crop may be expected. There is yet plenty of time to build a house.

Cement pipes are made cheaply by an ingenious process devised by a French inventor. A trench is dug and the bottom filled with cement mortar; on this is placed a rubber tube covered with canvas and inflated; the trench is then filled up with cement. As soon as this is set the air is let out of the rubber tube, which is then removed and used again in another section. By this method six-inch pipes have been made at a cost of 22 cents a yard. We should think it would pay some man in this country to take up this idea and provide himself with an outfit to do contract work for men who would like to adopt sub-irrigation. In the Denver fire department there is any amount of old condemned hose that could be bought cheaply for this purpose.

Chess is found in wheat in nearly all wheat-growing regions and we hear a good deal of complaint about it in Colorado this year. With modern cleaning machinery it may be removed almost completely, so that there is little excuse for sowing chess with wheat. Cockle is also often found in wheat. Cockle seeds are normally somewhat smaller than wheat grains. In some parts of the west, where wheat for sowing has been cleaned year after year by steam cleaners, all the cockle seeds, except the largest ones, have been removed, and these have been sown until a large-seeded strain of cocklebur has been bred, which is very difficult to separate from wheat. This will account for the importation of much of this noxious weed into Colorado, although we have a native strain here that has always given us a good deal of trouble.—(Field and Farm.

Colorado Sheep Notes.

Information from Price, Utah, says that W. M. Wyman, chief of the Uintah police, was sent out some time ago to collect trespass money from the sheep men on the Uintah reservation. Articles in the Salt Lake papers as to the contemplated action of the police served as a warning to the herders and a great many managed to get off the land of the Indians before he reached their camps. He has, however, secured several herds, and is holding them for the arrival of the owners and has collected some $300 in fines.

In the latest feeding test at the Iowa experiment station the ewe lambs were found to be light eaters. Their gains were also comparatively light, but the cost of production was not much greater than the average by the wethers. The marked increase in the cost of feed for a pound of gain during the experiment was apparently due to the fact that the ewe lambs took on fat rapidly and were more nearly finished during the latter part of the period than the other lots. This distinction between the sexes has been observed in all of the experiments made at that station including both cattle and sheep. On the market the ewes sold five cents higher than the wethers of the same breed, and in the slaughter test they dressed 1.67 per cent. more net carcass. On the block they showed slightly more fat, but their fine bone and plump neat carcasses made them attractive and profitable. The price put on them by the buyers clearly indicates that there is no discrimination against ewe lambs as there formerly was against the heifer. It should be mentioned incidentally, however, that after the ewes are a year old, they are not as desirable as wethers, owing to the fact that the joints do not break as readily. Free clean breaking of the front pastern is the test applied by meat dealers to distinguish between a lamb and a sheep. One that breaks is a lamb; one that does not is a sheep, regardless of actual age.

In speaking of mutton sheep it is always well to understand that any of the English breeds are mutton breeds, and that in America these consist for the most part of Lincolns, Leicesters, Cotswolds as long-wools; Oxfords, Shropshires, Suffolks, Hampshires and Southdowns as dark-faced middle-wools; the Cheviots and Dorsets as white-faced sheep. Then there are some mountain breeds in Great Britain that have not been introduced into this country that are famous for the quality of their mutton rather than the quantity. Among these are the Welch Mountain, the Herdwicks, the Exmoor and Darmouth. There are other breeds, too, that have scarcely passed the confines of their native counties, such, for example, as the Lonk, Pennistone, the Sommerset, the Wiltshire, the Ryeland, the Tesswater, the Hampton Nott and the Rommey Marsh. The latter breed has been quite recently introduced into this country as a good sheep for low, wet lands. Many of these sheep could not be restrained by a woven wire fence. If they could not crawl through they would jump over. The mountain sheep, too, are all the time on the look out for something at which to be frightened, and when they are frightened they will scale anything.—(Field and Farm.

Do Not Prevent Sitting.

Never "break a sitting hen" from hatching a brood." When a hen becomes broody she has reached a point where incubation is essential to her success as a source of profit to her owner, and to deprive her of hatching a brood only delays her. When the food is unbalanced, and the hen becomes fat, she is then more inclined to sit than at any other period, the excess of fat on her body being a provision for sustaining life during her partial fast when she is on the nest. The process of incubation is also to her a period of rest during which she recovers her former condition, and comes into laying prepared to do excellent service.

When a hen is "broken up" from the nest she may lay a few eggs, but she soon becomes broody again, the loss of time at frequent attempts to prevent her from sitting being more than that which she would spend on the nest in her endeavor to hatch a brood. If she brings off a brood, and raises eight chickens, worth 25 cents each, at least one-half the sum will be profit, or equal to six dozen eggs at 16 2-3 cents per dozen—more than a hen will lay in four months. Let the hens sit, and select choice eggs for them, as well as aim to raise every chicken, and it will pay to allow them to gratify their desire of incubation.

Type of Cattle for the West.

In a contribution to Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Chicago Live Stock Report, J. C., Jr., says: "I see away in the distance a type of bullock adapted to the west, totally different to the heavy bodied shorthorn or sluggish beef-forming poll—active, low legged, light in offal, stylish in head and horn, with intelligence in the eye equal to the deer or antelope, with rare quality of bone and muscle so that traveling is no burden; and yet withal we must have a quick feeder when once inside the yard of the Nebraska or Iowa farmer. Conditions will develop this class of animal, as it has given us other classes of cattle suitable for the conditions and climate of different zones. In this year's champion, if we were a prototype of what is needed in the west, we are drawing away from that model, and while getting the beef are losing the underground work which is necessary to carry through and properly develop steers for the feed yard as they need to be raised in the west. When you look at a horse or a hound it is the feet and legs that come in first for criticism; and while it is not so important in the case of the steer, more especially on the rich grazing farms of the central west, yet beyond the Missouri—and more particularly west of the 100th meridian—you have to develop quality of bone and shortness of legs to meet the necessities of the country.

Selling Horses from the Farm.

The greatest mistake that farmers make is the way they market their horses. It makes no difference what kind of a condition an animal may be in, or what age, if it is a swapping or trading beast. But the majority of farmers depend upon the city buyer or a nearby trader as a purchaser. The animal is taken either, too often thin in flesh, mane and tail ragged, and without any preparation. The dealer explains that it is not fit for the city market, but makes an offer. The farmer in most cases is compelled to accept it, for he knows it is his only chance. The dealer takes the animal, feeds it liberally for several days, grooms it as long as there is a loose hair on it, gets it to feeling good, puts it in bitting harness, teaching it to hold its head up, and then gives it perhaps its first real lessons, and in such lines as it is most fitted for. If it has any saddle gaits, it is shown just how to make the most of them. If light harness work suits it best it is put to work in such a rig as it looks best in and taught to go its very best for a short time once or twice per day. No slow motions are allowed, and it is jerked and yanked around until it gets some life into it if it has any ambition and fire at all. When feed and grooming have done all the good they can, it is sent to market, and the dealer more than doubles his money on it. A dealer in our town told me he was getting rich off the ignorance or carelessness of farmers in this respect, and that it was very foolish in any farmer to bring a horse to market as long as food and work would enhance its value a dollar, for feed and labor were so much cheaper on the farm than in town and city. He had just bought a horse of a farmer's son who was working for $15 per month, and the dealer said that one week's feed and handling would have made that horse worth at least $20 more on the market. Here is a point worth remembering.—(Cor. National Stockman.

Cheap and Good Gravel Roads.

In some sections of the country, notably in the western states, are counties in which the character of the soil and absence of suitable road materials make road improvement a very difficult problem. Besides much level country there are frequent hills, many small creeks, and rivulets that only run after hard rains or in a wet season. Numerous bridges need to be maintained, and the soil becomes mud under slight provocation. Such conditions obtain in Scott county, Iowa, where an attempt has been made to build roads at a moderate cost that will stand traffic and the strain of the breaking up of winter.

The methods employed by the supervisors have been to first grade, fill and gutter the road selected, and in particularly wet places lay drain tiles with good fall and free outlet. Then such stones as can be had are laid as flat as possible to a depth of about six inches. The spaces are filled up with small broken stone, and a smooth surface is secured of the contour desired. On this is laid four inches of gravel, and a three-ton roller gives it a surface, regular travel doing the rest. It packs well, becomes smooth and hard and improves with use. The small broken stone used is a limestone that is found in the county, which is not hard enough for surface use, and the gravel is obtained in an adjoining county. With a 16-foot roadway as a rule, and a 12-foot on the steeper grades, the first cost was about $1500 per mile.

In the numerous bridges required for small streams, old mill boilers, about four feet in diameter and over 20 feet long, have been used in some 17 cases. Their walls are of five-eighth inch steel, and capable of carrying any amount of filling and traffic over them. The expense has been comparatively small.

The few repairs that are required on these gravel roads are made by the inmates of the county poor house, on whom the moral effect is excellent.—(L. A. W. Bulletin.

Feathers from Ducks.

Ducks may be plucked as well as geese, and for that reason the Pekin or Aylesbury breeds which are pure white in color, are most desirable. There is quite a value in feathers where large numbers of ducks are kept, and Mr. Rankin, who is known as raising thousands every year, states that feathers pay all expenses of picking, preparing and shipping the ducks to market. The feathers from five ducks of the large breeds command nearly as high a price as those from geese.

Raise Cabbages for Poultry.

Set out a few hundred cabbage plants for the use of the hens. It matters not whether the cabbages make hard heads or not, or whether they become large or small. The hens will enjoy them during the winter when green food is not easily obtainable. There is but very little nutriment in cabbages, yet they serve a dietary purpose, providing a change of material, thus preventing injurious effect from a continual dry food. They can be grown at a small cost and pay well for the purpose.

A Simple Remedy.

A shepherd commenced salting his sheep by placing in the pasture a couple of barrels of salt with small holes cut in their sides. He then spread lime around the barrels, and did nothing more than renew the lime a couple of times. Several hundred head of sheep were cured some years ago and have had no trouble since. He says he would only be glad to get footrot sheep at what he considers their worth.

Silos for Poultry.

There is no reason why poultry men should not put up green food after the manner of the silo and thus provide something more than the usual rations of dry grain. A barrel, if strong, may be used as a silo. Use any kind of green food, pack it in the barrel, lay heavy weights on it so as to exclude the air, and it will keep. When the contents are properly pressed, the mass is as close and compact as tobacco in a box. Everything should be cut up very fine before placing the material in the barrel. It is rather late in the season now for such work, but the suggestion may be remembered for next year.

Asparagus.

There is one crop that must be attended to now or it will soon be too late—asparagus. It comes early in the year, almost as soon as the frost leaves the ground. The bed will be benefited now by receiving a covering of straw, salt hay or any refuse material and burnt over, so as to destroy disease germs that may be left over on the surface of the ground from last year.

The Potato Crop.

It is estimated that the potato crop is 70,000,000 bushels less than last year. Farmers are disposed to shorten a crop the following year if there is a surplus, and the result is better prices because the supply is less than the demand. A farmer who watches the markets and has noticed that a short yield follows one that is heavy will plant more, instead of growing a smaller crop after a year of plenty.

Crop Rotation.

Rotation of crops is necessary for success in farming, as two or three crops of the same kind can not be profitably grown on a plot. This may be noticed every day, as hedge plants cannot be renewed by a hedge of the same kind, and trees planted in place of others do not thrive. The best results are obtained when there is a radical change of crops.

Wool a Secondary Product.

Australia provided England with wool, which forced England farmers to resort to the production of mutton, leaving wool out as a secondary product of sheep. The result is that sheep are more valuable in England than in the past, and the profit derived from sheep at the present time is many times larger than when wool was the main object in keeping sheep.

Surface Plowing Best.

In a series of Kansas experiments to determine the comparative value of subsoil and surface plowing the results showed a slight difference in favor of the surface plowing. The season, however, was marked by considerable rainfall.

Dairy-bred Sires.

In breeding dairy cows it is as important to breed to a dairy-bred sire as to have good cows to breed.

Cow Peas.

The yield of the two acres and one picking of the sowed patch was 57 bushels, 20 of which I set aside for seed, the balance was eagerly taken by my neighbors at $2 per bushel. I have had equally good results the present year, and I am a thorough convert to the belief that the southern cow pea is the best all-round friend the farmer has. I would tell the man with poor land that he can soon have it rich; and the man who has rich land, that he can easily keep it so. A crop of cow peas on average soil, if plowed under just before the bulk of the crop is ripe, will add more fertility than three crops of corn or wheat will take away; and that the yield of feed per acre has a value double that of timothy or clover. Aside from this, there are few farm crops so well suited to the small farmer or so profitable, if grown for sale of seed. The yield is from 15 to 30 bushels per acre and the price in the spring is from $1.25 to $2.50 per bushel. An acre will yield this and still feed equal to an acre of the best timothy. No reader of the Journal will regret an investment in this most valuable acquisition to the farm.—(R. Doolittle, in Journal of Agriculture.

Eggs that Don't Hatch.

There is one main cause for eggs not hatching—all others being secondary—and it is expressed by a contributor to the English Fanciers' Gazette, as follows: "I have been experimenting lately on the eggs from certain hens, to find out if there is any great difference in the way they hatch, their vitality, etc., and have been greatly interested in the discoveries. The eggs from the abnormally fat hens seldom hatch. The chicken usually dies on or about the twelfth day of incubation. When an egg hatches a day or two in advance of time one usually concludes that it was quite fresh when put in, but I now find that it is the eggs from the active and most healthy hens that break the shell first. Five eggs from a little game hen, which were all over five days old, were the first to hatch. Invariably the egg from the sleepy, lazy hen hatches late. Out of 27 hens whose eggs I experimented with, I found two quite sterile. They both lay fine, large eggs of good shape and shell, but though I must have tried quite a dozen of their eggs, not one has even had a sign of a chicken. I have even mated them with different roosters, but without avail; and, strange to say, they are the worst tempered hens in the yard, always quarreling and beating the others."

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(Continued from Page 1.)

ian of Colorado, read the first, treating "The Best Methods of Prevention." He took the position that the government should maintain proper quarantines and make experiments in methods of preventing and subduing diseases, but he said a general knowledge of sanitary laws and needs was necessary in the stock raiser himself. He severely condemned patent medicines as a general rule.

"Ticks in Texas," was the title of a paper on splenetic or Texas fever, by Dr. Victor A. Norgaard of Washington, D. C. He reported that the experiments in dipping cattle infected in paraffine oil had proved successful in preventing the spread of the fever, and he believed the process of vaccination would within a year to a great extent solve the whole splenetic fever problem.

Systematic Methods.

A. P. Bush, president of the Texas Cattle Raiser's association spoke on "The Best Methods of Enhancing Live Stock Interests in the West." His address was a plea for more systematic methods in stock raising, better breeds, better feed and better care. He spoke at some length on the question of transportation, urging stock growers to combine in demanding their full rights from railroads. He urged Texas seaports as the best points for shipping to foreign countries. Organization, he said, should be the watchword of stock growers today.

M. E. Knowles, state veterinarian of Montana, treated the subject of "Glanders." He declared that the disease is more common than is generally believed and that as it is transmissable to man, every effort should be used in stamping it out by the extermination of all animals known to be infected.

W. S. Seavy, of Utah, offered a resolution calling upon the governor of Utah, Wyoming and Colorado to appoint a joint committee to investigate the alleged wholesale and repeated cattle and sheep stealing by organized robbers in the section of country including northwestern Utah, southwestern Wyoming and northwestern Colorado.

Adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock p. m.

The evening opened with a paper from Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture on "What is the Government Doing for the Live Stock Interest?" The secretary was not able to attend and his paper was read by the reading clerk.

Col. C. F. Adams of Superior, Neb., spoke on "Denver as a Live Stock Center." He held that Denver's position was such as to make her the natural market for feeders raised on the plains of Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming and the northwest, destined for the feeding pens of Nebraska and Kansas.

F. J. Berry, of the Union stock yards, Chicago, spoke on "The Up-to-Date Horse and the Export Demand." He asserted that electricity and the bicycle had destroyed the demand for small horses but the demand for large, first quality animals is better than ever and such horses bring good prices at all times.

The committee on constitution and by-laws made its report and after amendments had been made it was adopted.

The National Live Stock Association of the United States was the name chosen. The representation at the annual conventions is to include state delegates at large and representatives from stock associations, commission exchanges, chambers of commerce and irrigation associations.

At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

END OF THE SESSION.

Denver, Jan. 27.—The National Stock Growers' convention, after three days of harmonious and important deliberations, came to an end today. The organization of the Live Stock association of the United States of America was completed today by the selection of an executive committee. The other cattle centers of the country in consideration of the splendid efforts of Denver in making the present convention a success, waived their claims upon next year's meeting and the vote was unanimous that the convention should again come to Denver.

Organization Completed.

At the morning session the organization of the Live Stock association of the United States, which was partially completed last night, was taken up again, and the executive committee selected, consisting of one member from each state represented. It was also provided that the governors of states not represented should appoint members to fill the vacancies. The following are the members chosen: Arizona, Colonel Alfred S. Donar; Colorado, John W. Springer; Idaho, A. B. Clark; Illinois, Charles W. Baker; Indiana, J. B. Conner; Iowa, John A. Craig; Kansas, G. W. Melville; Michigan, H. H. Hinds; Minnesota, Theodore L. Schurmeier; Missouri, C. A. Thompson; Montana, J. M. Holt; Nebraska, Peter Jansen; New Mexico, W. C. McDonald; Oklahoma, L. S. Donnelly, Oregon, R. C. Judson, South Dakota, Frank M. Stewart; Texas, A. B. Robertson; Utah, E. H. Callister; Wyoming, D. N. Stickney.

In Executive Session.

Denver, Jan. 27.—The executive committee of the National Stock Growers association of the United States held their first session at the Brown hotel tonight. John W. Springer of Colorado was unanimously chosen president, John M. Holt, of Montana, vice president; Charles F. Martin, of Colorado, recording secretary; and Mr. C. W. Baker of Chicago, treasurer.

After a few appropriate remarks, Mr. Springer appointed the following standing committees:

Finance and ways and means—C. W. Baker, A. B. Robertson, Peter Jansen, D. N. Stickney, F. M. Stewart.

Transportation—A. S. Donan, J. M. Smith, R. C. Judson, G. W. Melville.

Legislation—H. H. Hinds, W. C. McDonald, F. M. Stewart.

Markets—Theo. L. Schurmeier, A. B. Robertson, John M. Holt.

Sanitary—James A. Craig, H. H. Hinds, H. A. Jastro.

As consulting members Dr. Chas. Gresswell of Colorado, Dr. J. R. Kloerg of Texas and Dr. Victor A. Norgaard of Washington, D. C., were added to this committee.

R. D. McGinnis, Minnesota; H. K. Parson, Utah, W. P. Anderson, Illinois, and W. A. Lankin were appointed a committee to represent the association at the convention to be held at Pendleton, Ore., and J. M. Smith, Utah; Jas. A. Craig, Iowa, T. C. Powers, Montana; T. Kinney, Wyoming, and Geo. Adams of Chicago to attend the wool growers' convention at Dalles, Ore.

The members of the executive committee were named as delegates to attend the stock conventions to be held in Fort Worth, Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota in April. The committee then adjourned until tomorrow morning, when the committee on constitution and by-laws will report.

COLORADO NEWS.

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CRIPPLE CREEK RAILROAD RATES KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

Fare to Victor Cut to Ten Cents—Reply of Steam Roads to the Reduced Fare on the New Electric Line—Cripple Creek Rejoicing.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 28.—A railroad rate war has been inaugurated in the Cripple Creek district. Today the steam roads and the new electric line collided head on and rates went a tumbling. At present rates one can ride to Victor for less than the cost of shoe leather to walk the distance and all because the fare to Victor has been cut to 10 cents. The cut in rates means that the merchants of this city will profit by the warfare which is to be waged unceasingly from now on. Indications are not favorable for an early settlement of the trouble. It promises to be prolonged into the summer months and it goes without saying that it all came about because the electric line cut the rate.

A Double Cut.

When Manager L. D. Ross began the construction of the electric line there were many who doubted whether it could be successfully operated. But he pushed the work through and when it was completed he had one of the most perfect small systems of railroad in the country. With one car he opened the ball by announcing a rate of 20 cents to Victor, and five cents between stations. The former rates of the steam roads were 20 cents to Victor or 50 cents for the round trip. The difference was too great for the steam roads so they did the next best thing, they cut the rate. The new rate takes effect January 29. Both the Florence and Cripple Creek road and the Terminal are out in circulars tonight announcing the new state of affairs. Rumors of the cut have been in circulation for several days but the lips of all concerned were sealed. No one would say a word. All seemed calm and serene until the storm broke this evening at 6 o'clock. Mr. Ross, president of the district electric line, was called upon tonight, in reference to the cut he declines to speak at the present time.

Benefit to Cripple Creek.

The benefit that will accrue to the people of Cripple Creek as a result of this rate war is incalculable. The low rate will cause people from the outside towns to pour into the city by thousands and will double the traffic. It makes travel almost as cheap as in the larger cities of the country and it may mean that local freight rates will take a tumble for it is known that the electric road is having freight cars built for this purpose and intends to enter into sharp competition for local freight business. The electric line is also in the field to construct a line to Colorado Springs as a common railroad point, and then it proposes to enter into the railroad business with a vim. Both of the terminal roads have to connect with another to reach the Springs and hence divide profits. The coming war will be sharper and fiercer than the one now on.

CUT RATES POPULAR.

Railroads Between Cripple Creek and Victor Experience Increased Patronage.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 29.—The rate war has resulted in a tremendous increase in travel on both the electric road and the Colorado Midland. The ten cent fare between this city and Victor has caused an increase in the traffic on the electric line estimated at 75 per cent, while the Midland people claim that they are doing twice the business that they were before the cut was inaugurated.

Cripple Creek streets have been crowded today with people from all over the district. They come to town by the hundreds and the influx has had its effect on the stores and business in general as well as on the railroads.

President Ross, of the electric road is credited with the responsibility for the reduced rates and is consequently about the most popular man in the Cripple Creek district just at present. No agreement between the competing lines is as yet in sight.

ON A CASH BASIS.

Colorado Now Pays Warrants When Presented for the First Time in Years.

Denver, Jan. 29.—For the first time in 10 years the state of Colorado is on a cash basis and warrants issued on the revenue of 1898 are paid almost as soon as they are presented to the treasurer. This condition of affairs is attributed to the generally favorable outlook of everything connected with financial matters in Colorado and the prospects for improvement in business conditions all over the state.

The direct cause for the prosperity in state affairs is, of course, attributable to the increase in the state receipts, which could not be foreseen when the legislature passed the general appropriation bill and made the special appropriations for running the several state departments for 1897 and 1898. As is well known, the revenue the state received during 1897 greatly exceeded the estimate of Auditor Parks, and the prospects are now that for this year they will even go ahead of last and leave a surplus in the treasury after appropriations are paid.

The thought that they would leave a surplus in the treasury after making all the appropriations that they did, would probably have made all the legislators religiously reflect before they would spoil the record of all preceding legislatures by not over-appropriating. The intentions of the legislator were undoubtedly good when they passed the many appropriation bills and they probably seriously thought that they had kept up the record by appropriating several thousand dollars more than the state could ever pay.

Their Mistake.

However, here they made their mistake, for by judicious vetoing Governor Adams succeeded in cutting the appropriation bills down, and what were left have been found to be within the revenues that have come in and will continue to do so. It is possible that there might have been an over-appropriation after the governor finished vetoing what he considered unwise measures, but for the fact that the revenues of the state have been so much more than were expected. This is the more remarkable for the decrease in the assessed valuation of property at one time threatened to seriously cripple the state treasurer. Auditor Parks made his estimate on a supposed valuation of $205,000,000 of state property, but it was found that this sum was cut down to $197,286,510, thus materially decreasing the income from the mill levies.

But the several departments of the state whose fees are received came to the rescue of the state treasurer in a most unexpected manner. Last year Auditor Parks estimated that the secretary of state would take in $40,000, and the same amount this year. The secretary of state last year took in over $66,000, instead of $40,000, and this year so far the office has taken in $22,600, and only about one half of the year gone. It is quite evident that for the remainder of the year the receipts will still continue to increase at the same ratio on account of the companies that will be incorporated to operate in the Ward and Eldora mining districts.

Other Offices.

Last year the state insurance department had a most unexpected increase in business and the fees received also far exceeded what Mr. Parks supposed they would. At the rate the department has started out this year it is evident that there will be a still further increase which will go to swell the amounts in the state treasury. State Treasurer Kephart has already called about $5,000 of the warrants issued this year for payment, which is a most unusual thing, as state warrants usually run along from one to two years before they are paid, and they all bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The receipts have enabled the state treasurer to do this, and the state will thus save the amount that has hitherto been paid out in interest. Next month Mr. Kephart will have the revenue of this month to use and about $50,000 more of warrants of 1898 will be called and paid.

All Paid In Full.

All warrants issued now will be called in in 12 months and the unexpected prosperity of state finances has practically killed the warrant shaving business, as the holders of warrants can now afford to keep them until the state can pay them and they thus save the percentage which went to the warrant shavers. This year all state appropriations will be paid in full and every state institution will receive what is coming to them. Last year, on account of a slight threatened deficiency a small amount was cut off from the appropriation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' home and the Normal school, but it will not be necessary to do this again.

It was the especial care of Auditor Lowell last year to see that no excess warrants were issued, and for this reason some of the warrants were not issued until he was certain that the revenue to pay them with would be forthcoming.

The state officials are congratulating themselves on the favorable outlook and are hoping that no contingency will arise, as has happened in the past, to cause unexpected and needless drains on the treasury.

DISMISSED THE SUIT.

Coroner Decides to Let Go of the Case Against Mr. Lampman.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 27.—The county coroner's replevin suit for possession of a body, which has been the subject of one autopsy, one coroner's verdict and has been twice buried, came up before Judge Brewster today, and the result was that the doughty coroner laid down and dismissed the suit at his own cost. A disgusted public is thus at last relieved from all fear of having this spectacle paraded before its eyes any longer. The trouble which led up to the suit began on January 19, when the county coroner came up from Colorado Springs and attempted to take to his own establishment the body of an unknown man which Mr. Lampman had taken to the morgue the previous day. Lampman refused to let the body be taken away, though he offered the coroner his rooms free of rent in which to hold the inquest. The coroner then had Lampman arrested for resisting an officer, which suit was beaten in court. The coroner then brought a replevin suit for possession of the body, this being the suit which was determined today. In the meantime, as the coroner refused to act, Lampman had an autopsy performed by the city physician and buried the body. Next day the coroner had the body disinterred, and held an inquest. Since then the public had waited with disgust for the end of the farce, the replevin suit, which was set for today. When the hour for trial arrived, Lampman and his legal advisers were present and announced themselves ready for trial. The coroner did not appear, and his lawyer brought the matter to a close by offering to pay all costs and dismiss the suit. This was done, and the case which has furnished columns of comment to the press was at an end.

COAL STRIKE OFF.

Northern Colorado Miners and Operators Reach an Agreement.

Denver, Jan. 26.—The northern Colorado coal strike is virtually ended. The operators have agreed to submit the question of existing differences between men and operators to the state board of arbitration, providing the men return to work at once. If the board decides that the men are in the right, and that the Lafayette miners should be paid 6 cents a ton for mining the coal, these new wages are to be paid for all work done after today.

In case the board decides against the men there is a question as to whether or not they will accept the decision with good grace, but it is generally believed that they will. The miners will all resume operations tomorrow morning.

Last evening a special car on the Gulf conveyed the arbitration board to Lafayette, where a conference was held with the miners. They submitted an agreement to the board promising to stand by the board's decision on the matter, and the operators did the same. As soon as member J. B. Grant of the board recovers his health sufficiently the board will take up the question. Meanwhile the mines will be run as formerly.

REQUISITION REFUSED.

Governor Leedy Declines to Give Up a Man Wanted in Pueblo.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 28.—Governor Leedy today refused to honor the requisition of the Colorado authorities for James Turner of Osawatomie, who was recently arrested by a Colorado sheriff charged with complicity in the murder of W. J. Barndollar at Pueblo. It is claimed that the arrest was made upon information of two convicts in the Colorado penitentiary, who made an alleged confession implicating Turner.

Governor Leedy acted largely upon the statement of H. N. Wells, a Paola lawyer, who is a member of the Kansas board of pardons. Mr. Wells assured the governor that Turner had lived in Kansas nearly all his life and that he lived in Pueblo only a short time about a year ago. Mr. Wells insisted that Turner was in Kansas when Barndollar was killed.

Mr. Wells also states that a convict in the Kansas penitentiary has volunteered to tell all about the murder of Barndollar provided he can secure a pardon here.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

Work Will Shortly be Resumed in the Hesperus Coal Mine.

Denver, Jan. 24.—A special to the News from Durango says: After being banked for five days the openings to the Hesperus coal mine were made today for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the fire which entered the tunnel on Wednesday last. The timbers were found to have burned out for a distance of 150 feet, but a cross vein of coal was still burning.

Men with pails formed a brigade, and commenced throwing water on the fire, and succeeded in getting the best of the elements, and this evening the management announced that danger is passed. New buildings are being erected and the tunnel will be re-timbered and work resumed very shortly.

COLORADO COAL STRIKE.

State Board of Arbitration Will Settle the Differences.

Denver, Jan. 25.—The difficulty existing between the miners and the mine operators at Lafayette and Louisville, which has caused a strike to exist for 10 days, has been submitted to the state board of arbitration, and it is believed that the end is in sight. The lack of coal from the northern district threatens to interfere very seriously with manufacturing interests, and pressure has been brought to bear on the operators, who have rescinded a portion of their previous determination to fight the demands of the strikers for an advance, and express their willingness to abide by the decision of the board of arbitration as to the price to be paid for labor in the northern district mines. The understanding among the operators is that the men will go to work pending the settlement by the board.

WATER FAMINE.

Victor is Without the Means of Extinguish Fires.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 25.—Victor's water supply on the reservoir on Pike's Peak reserve has either leaked out or frozen up and the town is in the throes of a water famine. The lower reservoir on Battle mountain is practically empty, and for the past 48 hours the water system has not been able to supply enough even for domestic purposes. The business men are very much alarmed over the situation which leaves the town almost without fire protection. Those buildings heated by steam have been practically without heat for the past two days. Many property owners have hastened to take out additional insurance, fearful of the result if a fire should occur. The council will visit the reservoir tomorrow and will attempt to make arrangements to turn the waste water from the Portland mine into the city reservoir on Battle mountain. Although this water is unfit for domestic purposes it can be used to fight fire. Special officers have been detailed to keep watch and the insurance men are making the rounds of the town looking up numerous fire extinguishers and filling them.

Cripple Creek City Council.

At a meeting of the city council tonight a very important step was taken, looking to the purchase by the city of the system of water works now owned and operated by the Michigan Pipe Line company. The ordinance which accepted the present system of waterworks provided that at the expiration of five years the city should have the option of purchasing the entire system at a valuation to be determined by appraisement. By its action tonight the council appointed W. H. Leffingwell appraiser on behalf of the city and instructed the city attorney to draw up a resolution providing for the submission to the voters of the city at the spring election a proposition for voting bonds for the construction of a sewer system and the completion of the city hall building.

COLORADO ALFALFA.

Carload of Seed to be Sent from Sterling to Germany.

Sterling, Colo., Jan. 26.—G. A. Henderson has sold a carload of alfalfa seed to parties in Hamburg, Germany. The fine quality of a carload he sold to a London, England, firm some weeks ago caused the sale.

Arrested for Murder.

Canon City, Colo., Jan. 30.—Samuel Robinson, who has just completed a sentence of eight years in the penitentiary for robbing the Florence, Colo., post office, was today arrested by United States Marshal Isle, charged with the murder of Government Agent Robert Hubbard in No Man's Land in 1888. Hubbard met his death while gathering evidence against the famous Cook gang of border bandits. It is alleged that Robinson was at that time a member of this gang and murdered Hubbard in order to prevent him from testifying against members of the gang then in custody.

Fire at La Jara.

Denver, Jan. 24.—A special to the News from La Jara, Colo., says: The fine residence of Hon. D. S. Newcomb was totally destroyed by fire last evening. Mr. Newcomb lived about six miles west of La Jara on his large ranch. The house was a large country home, elegantly furnished. Nothing was saved, and not the least part of the loss were many valued heirlooms. The fire originated from the kitchen chimney. The loss amounts to about $6000, but partially covered by insurance. Mr. Newcomb is president of the San Luis Valley Cattle and Horse Growers association.

Dr. Carl Belser.

Boulder, Colo., Jan. 27.—Dr. Carl W. Belser, professor of Latin in the University of Colorado, died tonight. He had been failing for the past several months but the exact cause of his death is not known.

Dr. Belser was a graduate of the University of Michigan, where, in later years, he occupied the chair of German. He also served as Latin instructor at Mount Morris college, Illinois, and later in the same capacity at Carthage, Ill.

He was called to the University of Colorado in the early part of the year 1893, where he since remained, a notable figure in the institution.

Dr. Belser leaves a widow and two children. His remains will be interred in Boulder cemetery.

Rough on Stock.

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 26.—Ed West, a large cattle owner of this section, returned this morning from his sheep ranch at Delhi. He says this storm has injured the stock on the range very materially, and while he does not think it has or will cause any loss, yet it will weaken them to such an extent that they will not be able to stand the later storms, and if these should be severe there will be heavy losses.

Governor Leedy's Refusal.

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 29.—Pueblo officers are indignant over the refusal of Governor Leedy of Kansas to allow Jim Turner to be brought here for trial for the murder of W. J. Barndollar, in March, 1896. The Pueblo deputy sheriff who has been in Kansas, has been ordered home.

Pueblo Bank Consolidation.

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 29.—Consolidation of the Western and Central National banks of Pueblo was consummated today. The Western National absorbs the Central and increases its capital stock by the amount of the Central's capital, from $50,000 to $100,000. Both institutions were chartered in 1881.

By-laws Adopted.

Denver, Jan. 28.—The executive committee of the National Live Stock association, which was organized at their recent convention today adopted by-laws for the government of the association and fixed January 23, 1899, as the date of the next convention, which is to be held in Denver.

Garden Irrigation.

Waco, Tex., is said to be raising the finest of vegetables in gardens watered by means of wells and windmills. Irrigated gardens in that locality have doubled in 12 months.

Four Klondikers Arrive.

Seattle, Jan. 29.—Four Klondikers arrived on the steamer A. Ki. They are Homer Marsh of Chicago; George Barry, Cripple Creek, Colo.; S. A. James, Kansas City, and J. E. Dousey, Stamford, Conn. They left Dawson December 14. They report that between 150 and 200 men will arrive here from Dawson within the next six weeks. When the party left they sold their provisions at an average of 50 cents per pound.

[illegible]

Portland Credited with over $2,000,000 in 1897.

AND OVER $300,000 WAS PAID

Currently Reported that the Annual Report is to be a Dandy—Secretary Peck Declines to Discuss the Matter—The Policy of the Management—Everything Seems Very Flattering to the Company.

The general talk among the mining fraternity is that the next annual report of the Portland Gold Mining company is going to be a dandy.

A representative of the Gazette called at the Portland office yesterday to learn something about the matter but found the secretary unrelenting and unwilling to say anything about the matter. He admitted that the company was going to get out an annual report and then reluctantly stated that it would possibly be fuller and more complete than usual. He refused to reply to any further questions, however, saying that the policy of the management of the company was well known and that nothing could be given out.

Mr. Peck made complaint of certain matters having been given out before the proper time just previous to the annual meeting in 1897 and added that no one would have a chance to give anything away this year. Last year, he claimed, outsiders got information about the company's affairs before the stockholders and he said that if they (the directors) would not be the stockholders have information he was quite sure that outsiders should not have it.

The general talk that has been going on for the past few weeks, has been of the most flattering nature to the Portland Gold Mining company and everyone has been saying what a really great group of mines the company possesses. Mr. Chas. J. Moore, one of the very best posted mining men in the Cripple Creek district, stated in the recent big statistical edition of the Mining Investor that the Portland production for 1897 was over $2,100,000 gross. This is nearly double the gross production of 1896 and about $400,000 better than 1895, which has always been looked upon as Portland's "banner year." It is far ahead of the production of any other property or group of properties in the Cripple Creek district. It is nearly $1,000,000 better than what is credited to the great Independence mine and over a million better than the Isabella which is the next best on the list.

It is claimed by those who say that they are in a position to know that the cash treasury reserve is now greater than at any previous time in the history of the company. The sum is placed at $300,000 or better which is equal to 10 cents per share on the 3,000,000 shares of the stock which are issued.

Report has it that the company's properties are showing up in grand style and this opinion is apparently shared in by those who are nearest to the management as well as those who probably know little or nothing at all. The big chute of ore found during Mr. McKenzie's management is proving highly valuable and is being shipped from to a great extent. New ore bodies are said to have been opened up in Anna Lee territory but whether or not the old Anna Lee chute is being produced from no one seems to know.

It is said that the next annual meeting will see some changes in the directory and some people and the Denver papers are hinting at a probable fight for control. The representative of the Denver Republican was bold enough to make a guess at the next directory and asked how a board composed of Messrs. James Burns, John Harnan, W. S. Stratton, J. A. Hayes and Irving Howbert would suit. The Gazette discourages the idea that there will be any fight for control and ventures the opinion that such a directory as is named above would suit the stockholders very well. It is not known, however, whether such a directory will be chosen and this will probably not be known until after the annual meeting.

[illegible] PROPERTIES.

Public Cripple Creek Mining Companies Distribute Nearly $150,000—Some Others that Might Add to It.

Dividends to the amount of $116,000 have been declared this month by the Cripple Creek mining companies. If the Mt. Rosa dividend is withheld the total payment may be less by $10,000, but figures and facts go to show that it might well be more without giving any credit to such big and profitable producers as the Independence and Doctor.

The companies which have contributed to the total are as follows:

Portland	$ 30,000
Elkton	20,000
Moon-Anchor	25,000
Lillie	9,000
Eldorado Leasing	1,000
Golden Cycle	15,000
Raven	10,000
Anchoria-Leland	6,000
Gold Coin	10,000
Mt. Rosa	10,000
Strong (estimated)	20,000
Total	$ 146,000

To this amount it must be remembered that other large sums must be added to get anywhere near the distribution of profits from mining in the district during this month. The most prominent instances are the Independence and Doctor, which may be credited with $75,000 between them, bringing the grand total up to and over $220,000.

There are other companies which might possibly be on the dividend list but which are not on account of the ultra conservatism of their respective managements. The Gold King, Last Dollar and several other properties are said to be doing well enough to warrant dividends but have yet to be heard from in this connection.

During the month a brand new dividend payer in Raven was added to the list. The total amount to be distributed is $10,000 and there is every promise for such dividends to be continued for years to come.

ANOTHER WORK-ENDER.

The Pay Rock Mine Away North of Cripple Creek Town Showing Up in Very Good Style.

If anyone has any doubts of the discovery of ore in the north end of Cripple Creek district he should hie himself to the Pay Rock claim and take a good look around.

In all the excitement concerning the Fluorine and other finds that have been made in the Copper Mountain neighborhood, Pay Rock has sturdily been heard from but it stands today as one of the most convincing proofs of the existence and richness of the ore in this locality. It is being quietly and steadily worked and no effort is being made at production. The operators are content to drive down their shaft and evidently have good backing. The shaft is now down from 125 to 140 feet and it is understood that a depth of 200 feet will be gained before any levels are run.

The rock so be seen on the surface, however, is evidence that the shaft is being put down in the vein and that the ore carries very good values. It is very liberally besprinkled with sylvanite and must have a good average shipping value. The ore has been seen by some of the best mining men in the district and they are all surprised at its appearance and high value.

The claim is located at the foot of Rhyolite and between Raven and Lincoln hills and promises to become a big producer in the not very distant future.

The Fluorine people are now working in the shaft and have opened up the main vein. It is quite wide and regular shipments of high values are being made.

[illegible] EXPLORATION ANNUAL.

A New Board of Directors Elected—Indicated Perfect Harmony in the Management of the Company.

The annual meeting of the Cripple Creek Gold Exploration company was held at Council Bluffs on Monday, the 17th inst. There was a heavy representation of stock and the following board of directors was elected: W. F. Crosby, W. F. Fisher, Louis R. Ehrich, G. R. Buckman, J. A. Hayes and George Bennard of Colorado Springs and Paul Blackmer of Chicago.

At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors the following officers were chosen: W. F. Crosby, president; George Rex Buckman, vice president; Louis R. Ehrich, secretary; W. F. Fisher, treasurer; F. V. S. Crosby, assistant secretary; Fred W. Stehr, assistant treasurer.

The above elections were unanimous, indicating perfect harmony in the management of the company.

The Cripple Creek Gold Exploration company owns 150 acres of patented ground immediately south of the town of Victor and is now the possessor of what was once known as the townsite of Lawrence. It is being operated by numerous sets of lessees, most prominent among which is that known as the May Belle lease near the north line of the big property. The company is entirely free from indebtedness, has some funds in the treasury and is under good management.

[illegible] SUCCESS.

The Ladies of the Dream Lode Mining Company Have Opened an Ore Chute in the Monte Christo Claim.

An ore chute has been opened up in the Monte Christo claim belonging to the Magnet Rock Gold Mining company.

A good many of the sterner sex have prospected for ore on this well located property, but it was left for the ladies composing the Dream Lode Mining company to find it.

At the bottom of an 80-foot winze from the bottom of the 120-foot level, what looks like the apex of a good ore chute has been opened up. The assay tests made on the vein make a very fair showing, and the operators think that they have encountered a continuation of the same chute from which shipments have been made in the Columbia tunnel.

The Dream Lode ladies are operating in several places in the camp and are meeting with a good deal of encouragement.

Ordered to Sell the Plant.

Judge Dixon of the district court at Pueblo, on Wednesday entered an order instructing George H. Hobson, receiver of the United States Economic Reduction company at Florence, to sell at public auction the plant of that company, on March 15 next, to satisfy the outstanding receiver's receipt against the property. The reduction works of this company were put in the hands of the receiver in 1895, and since that time he has issued in the neighborhood of $36,000 worth of receipts. In the order for sale the receiver is instructed, after deducting the expenses of the sale and the cost of the receivership, to pay the outstanding receipts. The works are owned by an English syndicate and cost in the neighborhood of $200,000, but have never yet been operated with success, owing, it is said, to the process that has been used in reducing the ores.

[illegible]

Twelve Cars of Ore Left the Mine Last Week—Value Roughly Estimated at $1,000—Moon Anchor and Anchoria Leland Both Doing Well—Work, Favorite, Matoa and Many Others Also Contribute—The Last Week as Good as the First—Month's Showing Will be a Good One.

Although all the ore haulers and railroads have been busy during the month the company management do not seem inclined to give them a chance for a rest and are still making an outcry for more wagons and more cars. The production during the last week of the month has been as heavy as the first and the whole has made a most creditable showing.

Following are some of the shipments made during the past week:

Elkton.

The heaviest shipments made in a week for some time past was the record of the Elkton Consolidated during the past seven days. The shipments amounted to six cars of second grade ore and seven of third. These were all big cars of ore and a rough estimate at the value of them places he total at about $11,000. The second grade ore probably had an average value of $70 per ton, and there were fully 120 tons of it. The low grade had a value of from $2,500 to $3,000 in a conservative guess.

Moon-Anchor.

From the Moon-Anchor 110 tons of ore were sent out last week. It now all goes out in one smelting grade. Most favorable reports are being circulated concerning the company.

Anchoria-Leland.

While the Anchoria Leland management is busy considering about its proposed reduction plant it is not forgetting to take out some ore. The production last week amounted to 150 tons, all of which was smelting grade.

Matoa.

About 300 tons of ore are now out from the Johnson lease on the Matoa company's ground. No returns were received last week, but several are expected in a few days.

Work.

Only one shipment was heard from last week from the Work company, and that was on company account. It was a 51-ton lot of an average value of $25.40 per ton.

The Lower Gold Coin Lease.

Mr. J. Arthur Cornell has returned from Victor, where he went to look after his lease on the lower end of the Gold Coin and other parts of the Mt. Rosa territory. He decided to let a contract for the first 50 feet of sinking and will that end in view bids are now open. It is thought that work will start up by February 1.

Chicago-Cripple Creek.

Newland & King have sorted out near 250 tons of mill dirt from their dump taken from the Lella vein through the Chicago-Cripple Creek tunnel, and have started shipments. On Thursday they shipped 30 tons of smelting grade, and have the chute opened up better than for several weeks.

Modoc.

Last week the output from the Modoc has been three cars of high-grade smelting ore. The company is sinking a winze on the Frank chute, and in it breaking six inches of ore that runs from $300 to $800 a ton.

Favorite.

Three leases on the Favorite are producing in a small way, the output averaging 100 tons a month, and the grade being about two ounces in value.

During the week returns were received on 12 tons of company ore. It was from the newly-opened chute and went at the rate of $60 per ton.

Australia.

Jacobs & Bush shipped Thursday from their lease on the Australia on Beacon hill 10 tons of smelting and 30 tons of mill dirt to the strodle. They are working the property through the Columbia tunnel.

Fred Bush and other leasing on that part of the Australia which is being worked through the Columbia tunnel, will make another 10-ton shipment of smelting grade today.

Vindicator.

The Crawford lease on the Wallace, adjoining the Hull City placer, last week sent to the smelter three carloads of ore.

Zenobia.

Simmons and associates have returns on 18 tons from their lease on the Zenobia that gave them $68 a ton.

Elkhorn.

Samuels & Co. have a second shipment ready from their new vein on the Elkton on Carbonate hill, and estimate the ore at four ounces. The cross-cut run 50 feet from the bottom of the 190-foot shaft has reached the vein and found 16 inches of pay ore.

Gold King.

The present output of the El Paso, up Poverty gulch, owned by the Gold King company, is 30 tons of ore per day, which is sent to the mills at Colorado City. Besides this quite frequent a car of high-grade quartz goes out to the smelters.

Cripple Creek Consolidated.

From the Garstin lease on the May Queen a carload of ore was shipped yesterday that it is thought will go two ounces to the ton. It has been taken out in sinking the shaft, which is now 11 feet deep. The pay streak in the bottom is 18 inches in width.

Gold Sovereign.

The old workings of the Gold Sovereign, known as the Lovett, is now under the management of D. D. Findlay, a miner of large experience. He is shaping up the workings in fine style and since taking charge on the 11th inst. has made two shipments of about 20 tons each. Stoping is in progress at the 90-foot level, where the chute is known to be 60 feet long with the breast of the drift a good pay. Screenings average $40, while an eight-foot streak in the two-foot vein will smelt 14 ounces or better to the ton.

VEINS DIRECT FROM GOLD.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 25.—Preparation is being made to open up the big ore chute of the Ingham at great depth. Excavations have been completed for the installation of a big plant of machinery to sink a winze from the tunnel level. The machinery is now on the ground and will be put in place in a few days. The winze will be sunk off the vein a distance of some 25 feet and will cut the ore on its dip. The ore body at present opened up at the lowest, or 265-foot, level, and is from 12 to 18 feet wide, though it is only being taken out at present to a width of 10 feet. The vein matter runs about an ounce and a half of gold to the ton. The ore body is one of the large st ever opened up in the camp, having been proved up for a length of about 250 feet. If it should be found that this immense ore chute holds its width and increases in value as depth is gained there is no limiting the richness of this company's holding. The mine is at present keeping up its regular output of 30 to 35 tons a day.

Sinking is steadily in progress in the Moon Anchor's great new main shaft. The depth is now nearly 300 feet, but to drifting or cross-cutting will be done until the 700-foot level is reached. All ore between the surface and that level can easily be taken out through the old workings.

George Bonfish and company, who are operating the Nellie V., on Squaw mountain, under a lease, have a new plant of machinery in working order and will tomorrow start to bail out the workings. The shaft is 325 feet in depth and the lower 65 feet is filled with water. It is the intention of the lessees to start work in the bottom of the shaft, where the ore body is known to be located. Two small shipments of ore were recently made from the property. These shipments averaged $50 per ton.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 26.—The Kirwan Gold Mining company, lessee of the Spiker Number Two lode, located in the business center of Victor is putting in some splendid new machinery preparatory to digging to great depth. The machinery consists of a big station pump which will be put in at a depth of 400 feet and a sinking pump for the bottom of the shaft which is now 325 feet deep. The combined capacity of the two pumps will be 250 gallons per minute. The lease contains two strong fissure veins which have been worked extensively on the 100- and 200-foot levels through the mine but the values were found to be too widely scattered to warrant saving the ore. So it has been determined to sink to considerable depth in the expectation of finding an ore chute in place. The Kirwan company has already equipped the property with a fine plant of heavy hoisting machinery good for many hundred feet of depth.

Golconda Annual.

The Golconda Gold Mining and Milling company held its annual meeting at the office of the mine on Squaw mountain on the 24th instant. The total number of shares represented was 1,375,545. George W. Miller of Pittsburg, representing 882,405 and Secretary E. B. Argersinger 190,200 by proxy. The meeting was attended by quite a number of Pittsburg stockholders and officers. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: George S. Fleming, R. P. Watts, E. A. Stiller, Robert G. Robinson and George W. Miller.

Carbonate Hill Producer.

Samuels and company have succeeded in developing the first producing mine on Carbonate hill and to all appearances they have a splendid proposition in their lease on the Elkhorn. The ore body was recently opened in a 50-foot crosscut from the 190-foot shaft and they are now drifting on the vein. The pay streak is about 16 inches in width and averages better than $100 per ton in value. The first shipment sent out last week consisting of four tons runs between five and six ounces in gold to the ton. Another shipment of ten tons will be marked this week. A new shaft house has been erected and a splendid plant of steam hoisting machinery put up. The work of drifting on the vein is being crowded with two shifts of men and another shift will be added in a few days. The lessees have just secured a two years extension of their lease together with a bond. They intend to sink their shaft an additional 50 feet at once and run a new level on the lead. On Sunday morning a boy of very rich ore was encountered in the drift showing considerable free gold but its extent is not yet known.

Bought by Fannie B.

The Fannie B. company today purchased a claim on the south slope of Squaw mountain known as the Pine Knot. The man who sold the claim to the company was Pat Brofle. The consideration is not known but the company has paid $1,000 on the amount.

The International Gold Mining company is making extensive preparation to develop the Alliance Gold King claim on which it holds a bond and lease. The claim lies on the summit of Gold hill, south of the Anchoria-Leland. The east end of the claim is owned by Illinois parties and is known as the E. Porter Gold King. The International company holds the west 200 feet of the claim, between two and three acres. The local manager of the company is D. C. Kling, the well known mining engineer. He has ordered a new plant of machinery consisting of a 60-horse power boiler, and an 8x10 hoist and is constructing a new shaft and ore house 26x71 feet in dimensions. He is working three shifts of men and will put the shaft down as fast as men and money can do it. It is his intent on to sink 300 feet before any drifting is done. There is pay ore now in sight but he proposes to go to a good depth before running any levels. The company confidently expects to take up the bond at the expiration of the lease.

Renewed Activity.

Since the Smith-Moffat syndicate has purchased the Galena and put a force of men at work and has announced its intention of setting up the old plant of machinery from the Victor mine on the claim, prospecting in that locality has received a strong impetus. The Galena is on the west slope of Red mountain, some two miles northwest of the city on Spring creek. Just across the ravine, on Iron mountain, about 800 feet from the Galena is the Mountain Spring group, consisting of the Mountain Spring, Grubstake and Porphyry King, owned by the Minneapolis Gold Mining company. This company is preparing to put in a vast amount of development work on its property. A big shaft house is to be erected and a plant of machinery is already ordered and will be in operation inside of 30 days. There is ready a prospect shaft 70 feet in depth in which there is exposed a vein which nearly runs almost pay. At the surface the vein measured 12 inches in width. At 70 feet it is five feet across and assays $12 per ton. The company will sink a large main working shaft on the property, and men are now at work on it. The company is composed of Minneapolis people with plenty of money at their back.

Disputed Claims.

Copper mountain is now the scene of a claim war which is attracting much attention. This time the trouble is over two of the claims of the Copper Mountain Gold Mining company called the Annie and Lost Allie. Under a former administration of the Copper Mountain company Rankey and Cole obtained a lease and bond on the property the bond calling for $25,000. The lessees gave out a sub-lease on one of the claims for $5,000, and the other was sub-let in two blocks for $25,000 each. Now, for reasons not known, the Copper Mountain people refuse to admit the validity of the lease and a few days ago drove lessees from the ground. The end of the month drawing nigh and the terms of the lease requiring 30 shifts of work to be done in January about a dozen men were today put to work on the property to make up lost time on the work. The lessees will hold their ground at least until the law is invoked and they are convinced of the right of the company to the ground. The claims in dispute lie on the southeast slope of Copper mountain quite near the Big Butch and include ground which is looked upon as certain to become very valuable in the near future. The report published some days ago to the effect that the lessees on the Josephine company, Olson had made a strike is confirmed but the lessees are not giving out any information as to the values of their find.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 27.—John Barbee has just secured a lease on a portion of the Mary Nevin claim, owned by Bell brothers and located on the summit of Rosewood hill. This little hill, situated directly west of Beacon hill and facing the famous Little May and Orizaba mine, has long been a puzzle and its mysteries are still unsolved. Some of the richest float ever found in any part of the district has been picked up on the slope of this hill, and from time to time specimens of rare value have been taken from the few shafts which have been sunk there. Indeed, in the early days of the camp the Mary Nevin made several shipments of good ore but the values in the vein scattered and the property is today almost unknown. Barbee has long had his eye on this section. Even while he was a lessee on the famed Orizaba and taking out ore worth many dollars a pound he wished for the Mary Nevin. On one occasion he pointed across the narrow valley and said to a friend, "There is the hill I am anxious to examine. I want a lease on Rosewood hill." He has secured his lease and will shortly start a shaft on his block.

E. L. Gardinat, former proprietor of the Hotel Victor, and J. B. Bell have purchased the Robinson lease on the Hannah Britton on Bull hill. The case is developed only by a ten-foot hole, but a four-foot lead has been uncovered which gives assays of $40 per ton. The new owners of the lease have put large shifts of men to work sinking the shaft and will drift on the vein as soon as the necessary depth is attained. They will save ore from the surface down.

Bodtisk and company's new plant of machinery is in working order on the Nellie V. on Squaw mountain, and the lower workings of that mine are being rapidly cleared of water preparatory to resuming work in the 325-foot shaft, where they will recover the rich ore body of which previous shipments were made. Two small shipments of ore running three ounces of gold to the ton have recently been made from the upper workings.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 28.—Perkins, Fisher and associates, leasing on the Pinto on Bull hill, are in ore which seems to be growing better day by day. They have made a few shipments already, which range in value from $20 to $60 per ton, and they are now filling their ore bins with a grade of rock the appearance of which indicates a better figure for the next car load. The lessees came upon their ore chute in a drift at the 350-foot level and now have a pay drift some 16 inches across.

While sinking at a depth of 325 feet the shaft of the Gilmore lease on the Morning Glory has come into some very rich ore. The lease has already sent out a number of shipments from the drift north on the vein, but in putting the shaft down for another level a transverse vein is reported to have been pierced. The pay streak is about a foot in width, and while definite figures are not at hand, it is said to be very rich.

Lucky Guss Strike.

The Boyle lease on the Lucky Guss has a remarkably rich strike in an upraise from the 130-foot level. A six-inch vein of fluorine stained quartz was cut which shows free gold in profuse quantities. Assays on the entire lead range from $1,500 to $2,000 per ton. A trial shipment of this rich ore is now being sacked. Shipments from the other workings are being made with regularity. Fifty tons of $60 ore and 15 tons of $150 ore will be marketed in a few days.

The Franks and Clements lease on the Six Points on Bull hill is once again bringing that property into prominence. The lessees are working from the Los Angeles shaft from which a cross cut has been run to the Six Points ground, where an extension of the Los Angeles lead has been cut. A shipment of 16 tons sent out several days ago returned $40 to the ton. Another shipment will be marketed this week.

Garfield-Grouse Work.

Liggett, Owens & Co., whose lease on the Garfield-Grouse made such a remarkable record up to the time when work with work was stopped on account of litigation, are preparing to resume work in the next few days. Fully 100 men will be employed on the property.

Lessee Keith, on the Wallace lode, has erected a new steam hoisting plant on the property preparatory to sinking 100 feet. From that point a cross cut will be run to open the extension of the Vindicator vein.

The management of the Dante on the west slope of Bull hill, is putting the shaft down to a depth of 600 feet. There a series of new levels will be run on the lead. The shaft is now 365 feet deep. The work of sinking is retarding the production of ore from the large and continuous ore body.

Simmons & Co. on the Zenobia, will have a shipment of 35 tons of three-ounce ore and a small consignment of high grade ore ready for market by the first of the new month. Returns have been received from an 18-ton shipment sent out last week. The ore went better than three ounces to the ton.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 29.—Beacon hill's southwest slope is the scene of much activity nowadays. Most of the leases on the old Orizaba vein have expired and the property has reverted to the company but further to the southwest near the point of the hill there are many lessees at work. Chief among the leases now being operated is the one opened up by Ed DeWitt, on the Rocky mountain. This lease now in the hands of Caruthers and company, who are getting out some very fine looking rock. They are now drifting on the vein and have piled up a shipment which will be sent out about the last of the present month. The ore consists of brown talc and phenolite quartz, the whole expected to return from three to five ounces to the ton. On the block of the Rocky Mountain next to the Caruthers lease, Jackson, Buckley Crooks and others are working. They are drifting on the vein and have saved up a little ore but have not yet found anything in shipping quantities. Their place is fitted up with a steam hoist.

Below the Rocky Mountain the Yeoman lease on the Nellie Bly seems to have come into a body of ore which will pay for the mining. In the drift northeast from the bottom of the 60-foot shaft there is a body of ore which shows ten inches wide at the top of the drift and about twice as wide at the bottom. Appearances indicate that a little more work will open up the mine. The Yeoman lease covers block four of the Nellie Bly, owned by the American Consolidated company. Calderwood's lease on block three of the Rocky Mountain is today being fitted up with a horse whim. The lessees are drifting on the hill on a well-defined vein at a depth of 70 feet. The vein is thought to be the same as the one opened up in the main shaft of the claim. Encouraging assays are had but shipping ore is not yet in sight. Many small lessees on the Rocky Mountain and neighboring claims have abandoned work until the weather shall have moderated.

On the Little May.

Sylvanite ore is being taken from the shaft of the Campbell lease on the Little May. The lessees sent out a few shipments some time ago, but they will now endeavor to open up the ore chute and make the property pay for its development. They have put the shaft down to 160 feet and some very fine specimens are being encountered. The ore bins are being filled for a trial shipment of the rock.

Every day the Standard tunnel under Beacon hill from the west is expected to break into the rich Orizaba vein. Thursday the continuous blowing of the whistle led to the report that the vein had been cut, but later investigation showed that the boilers were out of coal and that that was the cause of the racket. However, it is only a matter of a few days at most until the vein will actually be pierced, and it will be known what the famous Orizaba vein is like at a depth of 350 feet. The strike is looked forward to with much interest.

Another Mill.

The Victor Bob Milling and Mining company is erecting a mill of 20 tons capacity on the banks of Cripple creek, about a mile below the city. For the past four months Mr. Bob, the inventor, has been quietly conducting experiments and he now feels justified in putting money into a practical plant. All the machinery has been purchased for the new mill and part of it is now on the ground. The process to be used is a combination of the methods in present use. The ore will first be dry crushed to a ten mesh, and it will then be treated with a solution of cyanide and other chemicals then amalgamated and the pulp run over concentrating tables. The concentrates will be roasted. Mr. Victor Bob, the inventor of the process, and superintendent for the company, is well known as a competent mill man, having had over 20 years experience in the business.

A second shipment of 35 tons is now ready for the market from the McVicker and Lowe lease on the Specimen. The trial run was of 10 tons and returned $100 to the ton. Today's shipment will comprise 15 tons and will probably run higher than the first. The ore comes from the second level and at a depth of 108 feet the work has already been begun on the shaft to cut it down to a depth of 168 feet, where another series of levels will be run. Where the ore body is now being worked it is two feet in width.

RAVEN [illegible]

Can Show Good Mines On all Sides—Being Added to Every Few Weeks.

Raven hill can show good mines on all sides and the number of producing shafts is being added to every few weeks, says the Denver News. There is an immense amount of development work going on. There is hardly a claim on the hill that does not contain from one to a half dozen veins. All these fissures do not carry ore in paying quantities, but the percentage is not exceeded by any other section of like area in the camp. The Elkton, recognized as the big mine of the hill, is not producing as much ore as a year ago, but there is no danger of a suspension of monthly dividends, as the treasury has nearly a quarter of a million dollars on hand and the policy of the company for the past three or four months has been to thoroughly open up the ground and take out enough ore to meet the monthly payroll. Lessees on the so-called played-out Moose are now making money for themselves and for the stockholders. Chambers and others on the Red Umbrella are sinking on a four-inch streak of mineral that runs all the way from $200 to $800 per ton. It is their intention to run drifts at the 250-foot point and then commence stoping. On the Mountain Girl, Price and others are now saving ore for a trial run which will be marketed early next week. A small shaft and ore house has just been completed. On the south end of the Rattler, Townsend & Co. can show the entire bottom of their shallow shaft in pay ore. A trial run of 12 tons was sampled a few days ago that went $15 per ton. It was loaded on wagons without sorting. A short cross-cut at the 30-foot point shows the vein to be 10 feet wide and one small streak assays very high. The lessees are confident they will be able to send out ore having an average of from two to three ounces per ton. It looks to be one of the best strikes yet made on Raven hill.

FAVORITE'S GOOD SHOWING.

The New Ore Chute is Opening Up in Good Shape—Has been Drifted on 30 Feet—Shipping Three Ounce Ore.

The Favorite mine on Bull hill is a good instance of improvement with depth. For some years past development have been going ahead on a good strong vein, but it has not been possible to ship much more ore than would about pay expenses. In the meantime the mine has been opened up in good shape, and down to a depth of 350 feet. But little stoping has been done and very large bodies of low grade ore left behind. Some day it will probably be possible to ship all this ore at a profit and when that time comes the Favorite company will have a "sure thing."

Within the past few weeks an ore chute has been opened up which shows up better than anything the mine has ever seen. From the bottom of the shaft a drift was run at a depth of 350 feet and the chute encountered. The vein at this point is about five feet wide, while one foot of it is good shipping and smelting ore. The last lot which was sent out weighed 22 tons and the whole lot went three ounces to the ton, which is an excellent average. The lot sent out previous to this was of nine tons and had an average value of $31.64 per ton. This would indicate that values are improving and it is true that the vein looks better, is stronger and richer here than at any other point in the mine.

The management is very anxious to start another level which will probably be 50 feet below the other. The ore chute in the last level opened up has been drifted on for a distance of 30 feet and is still in ore. It looks good in the floor of the drift, and gives indications of widening out, so the future is looked forward to with a good deal of assurance.

MINING EXCHANGE SEATS.

A Good Many Have Changed Hands During the Past 30 Days.

There have been a good many changes of seats at the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association within the past 30 days. The following changes have been put on record:

From Arthur Carrduff to Charles B. King.

From George M. Harris to A. E. Hart.

From L. C. Weyand to George O. Tapley.

From W. W. Wescott to H. W. Robinson.

From P. W. Middagh to E. D. Marr.

Mill For Woodland Park.

The Brotherhood Gold Mining company have a large force of men at work three miles southeast of camp, says the Woodland Park Times. They are doing the necessary amount of work to secure patents on about 15 claims. A. J. Frank, the general manager of the company, comes up from Denver once a week and makes the men happy by paying them off. A 60-ton mill is to be erected by this company early in the spring.

The Doctor.

For the past four months the owners of the Doctor mine, on Raven hill, have been doing a large amount of development work, sinking the shaft to a depth of 600 feet and running an extensive series of levels and cross-cuts. While this work was under way production was kept at enough to cover the expenses of operation. The drift from the 600-foot level has recently re-entered the chute, finding 18 inches of high grade ore, much of which is being sacked in the mine. The point is understood to be at the connection between the Doctor and the Mattie D. vein. Of this nothing is positively known, the management refusing to discuss details.

[illegible]

Whether the Free Silver will Close Down is the Question.

WILL NOT AFFECT OTHER MINES

Aspen Correspondents Report the Situation Incorrectly as Usual—The Smuggler, Della S. or Mollie Gibson Might Possibly Carry on the Work of Pumping — Either Conjointly or Individually — Extending the Mollie Gibson Levels South — Theories About the Ore Chute.

The hysterical correspondent of the Denver News at Aspen has again been talking of what he knew not. The other day he dictated an article, bearing upon the possibilities should the Free Silver pumps, on Aspen mountain, be stopped. The whole article dealt with probabilities and had little or nothing to do with facts.

There has been some talk of the Free Silver stopping work, but up to date operations have not been suspended and any statements to the contrary are entirely premature. Under these conditions, then, it is absurd to talk about throwing hundreds of men out of work and the suspension of work in the lower levels of the Smuggler, Mollie Gibson, Argentum-Juniata and other mines.

Even should the Free Silver people decide to quit work, it is quite possible for the Smuggler to carry on the pumping according to the agreements between the companies. Part of these agreements read as follows:

"And it is further understood and agreed that the Free Silver Mining company and the Della S. Consolidated Mining company on the one part and the Smuggler Mining company on the other part, shall be liable for one-half of the pumping expenses as hereinafter stated so long as they are either of them shall work below the level of the Smuggler tunnel or the level of the Cowenhoven tunnel."

Another provision of the agreement is to the effect that in case either of the parties should desire to stop working their respective properties below the levels of the tunnel referred to, such party or parties should serve the others with 30 days' notice of such intention and during such intermission after the expiration of 30 days the party serving the notice should not be compelled to pay any portion of the pumping expenses. The party receiving the notice, however, is given the right to take charge of the pumps and surface plant of the Free Silver, but must assume all expenses necessary for their operation.

It will be seen by the above that the effort on the part of the Aspen correspondent to make out that a number of mines on Smuggler mountain must close down their lower levels because the Free Silver talks of suspending, is entirely misleading. In the first place the Free Silver has not yet suspended and, secondly, the Smuggler and Della S. may take care of the water should the Free Silver not do so.

So far as the Mollie Gibson is individually concerned, it is by no means certain that it could not handle the water alone. The Free Silver workings are considerably deeper than the 12th and lowest level of the Mollie Gibson, and this would relieve a good deal of the pressure should the water be allowed to rise. The Mollie pumps are not now being used to their full capacity and could probably handle all the water they would be called upon to do.

The talk of closing down the Free Silver is probably due to the disappointment felt in not finding any good bodies of ore. The management had the theory that good ore would be found in the vicinity of the Della S., and also that an extension of the rich Mollie Gibson and Smuggler chute would be encountered. The Mollie Gibson management always contended that the continuation of their famous ore body was faulted in the other direction (south, instead of north,) and that their theory is the correct one seems to be proven by the fact that occasional pockets of very rich ore have always been encountered in the lower levels south. In the 12th level a very large piece of ore was found which was more than two-thirds silver and which had exactly the same appearance as that which was taken in such large quantities from the big body several hundreds of feet above.

The Mollie Gibson levels are being extended south, under the Roaring Fork river, and on towards the Argentum-Juniata ground. The 10th level is approaching a known ore body which promises to be heard from later.

It is unlikely that any of this deep work will be prevented by any possible suspension on the part of the Free Silver. The Smuggler and Della S. may handle the water, an arrangement might be made between the Smuggler and the Mollie Gibson or it is possible that the Mollie Gibson could handle all the water itself. The talk of the Mollie people enlarging the 10th level station for the reception of the Argentum-Juniata pumps is denied at headquarters.

THE C. O. D. MAY START UP.

The Engineer's Report Was Favorable—The French Directors and Stockholders Must Decide the Matter.

There is some probability of the C. O. D. mine in Poverty gulch being worked again in the not too distant future.

Some time ago the property was examined by a New York mining engineer and he passed favorably upon the property. He advised that work be continued in the mine, and proposed two ways of operating the property. One was to work in the levels now above the water line where there is fully 75 feet of good stoping ground, and the other and greater idea was to start the pumps and work the whole mine.

The company's representatives in this country have examined the mine lately, but whether the work will start up again is a matter that is left in the hands of the directors and officers of the company in Paris.

The water in the mine has gone down considerably of late and some of the levels in the property are now dry which were under water several months ago.

WORKING THE CHRISTMAS.

About 100 Tons of Ore are Shipped from the Property Every Month—Under Lease to Colorado Springs Parties.

The best part of the Christmas mine on Bull hill is now being operated under a two years' lease by Messrs. Franc O. Wood, H. J. von Hemert, O. C. Townsend and others. When the lease was first taken the claim was divided into six blocks, and this syndicate had charge of two of them. These were blocks 2 and 3, but the stipulation was that as the other leases were either thrown up or expired that they should revert to the main operators. Two of these have since been given up and so this Colorado Springs syndicate is now working blocks 2, 4, 5 and 6.

The conditions of the lease are that 75 feet of sinking shall be done in the main shaft every six months and that the same shall be properly timbered, etc. Cross-cutting towards the Lillie also has to be done at the rate of 15 feet per month.

As soon as the new management took control a contract was let for sinking the shaft 75 feet, and this work will be completed in three or four weeks from now, and, consequently, long before the required time. The cross-cut towards the Lillie is also progressing, and several veins have been cut. The shaft has been retimbered from top to bottom and several other valuable improvements made.

Shipments are now being made from the mine at the rate of about 30 tons per week, and the ore is running from one to two ounces in gold, or from $20 to $40 per ton. The ore is coming from the fifth level, which has been run at a depth of 238 feet. The sixth level will be run at 300 feet, or 62 feet below the fifth. The 75 foot contract will therefore take the shaft 15 feet below this point which will act as a sump and allow of sinking the shaft when the time comes without interfering with the other work.

Owing to the large expenditures which it has been necessary to make to develop the mine and put it into proper shape, the operators have not yet been very heavily rewarded. So soon as the contract for sinking is completed, however, the production will be crowded and there is every promise that good profits will be made.

GOLD CRATER ANNUAL.

Made a Net Profit of Over $12,000—A Good Deal of Development Work Done and Some Ore Bodies Disclosed.

The annual report of the Gold Crater company was made public Friday, and shows the company to be in a satisfactory condition.

The operations of the company during 1897 have been confined to the Deer Horn shaft. During 1896 the Deer Horn shaft was sunk and timbered from the 365-foot level to the 565-foot level, which is the present depth of the shaft. During that year 3,715 feet of drifts and cross-cuts were driven on the different levels from the first down to the fifth (465 feet) without encountering any ore below 200 feet.

The development work during 1897 was restricted to the 65-foot, 165-foot and 565-foot levels. All ore shipped during 1897 came from the 65-foot level, several valuable bodies of ore were exposed on this level by drifts and cross-cuts which were driven to ascertain the extent of ore bodies at that depth. From the surface down to this level and in some places to a depth of 200 feet, seems to be a vast body of low grade ore extending over the Globe, Lady Smith, Deer Horns 1 and 2, Pride of the Rockies and Close Shave claims.

On the 165-foot level a cross-cut was driven to prospect the country east and west from the main shaft. The prospecting done the past year was confined principally to the 565-foot level, drifts were driven east, north, west and south from the shaft to the side lines of the company's property. To more thoroughly prospect the country adjacent to these main gangways cross-cuts were driven from them in each direction. Three thousand feet of work was performed on this level without discovering any ore. Numerous small veins were found but carrying no values.

The disbursments amounted to $32,012.99, and the receipts to $44,773.12, showing a net profit of $12,760.13 on the year's operation.

The Gold Crater company is a consolidation of the Summit and Deerforn companies, operating on Globe hill.

FANNY B'S FUTURE.

The Company Has Over $1000 in the Treasury and About Half an Acre of Ground on Beacon Hill.

A good many people are buying Fanny B. stock these days with the idea that something may be done with it in the near future. The company has something over $1000 in hard cash in the treasury and still has title to about one-half acre of ground on Beacon hill. Besides these things the company also has a good sized block of treasury stock.

It is thought by many that the $1000 might be well expended in the purchase of some mining property, and a committee has been authorized to look into this matter. They are keeping their eyes open for a snap and it is within the realms of possibility that they may go as far as Eldora, in Boulder county, to make their purchase. The public is considerably excited over Eldora these days and it is claimed that good prospects can be secured for lower figures than in Cripple Creek. It is thought that with the $1000 and the stock remaining in the treasury, a good property might be secured and some development work done thereon. This would greatly enhance the value of the stock of the Fanny B. company, and will probably be of much more benefit to the stockholders than leaving the stock and money in the treasury.

The Fanny B. company sold its principal claim, the Fanny B., on Beacon hill, to the El Paso company for 270,000 shares of stock, and every holder of 1000 shares of Fanny B. received 281 shares of El Paso stock as a dividend. The El Paso company increased its capitalization from 650,000 shares to 900,000 shares for the purpose of making the deal, and still has some 89,750 shares in the treasury.

BACK FROM KLONDIKE.

George Barrack Now on His Way to Colorado Springs.

Back from the Klondike.

George Barrack, one of the representatives who left Colorado Springs for the new gold fields in the far north, has been heard from. He has made the hazardous trip up the White pass and over the icy trails. He has been into the country where men are rushing with their lives in their hands because of the stories of gold. He has seen the gold in the country where ~~it~~ was produced and where it has little more value than flour or bacon and he has come out again alive and well and with a pocket full of valuable options.

George Barrack went to the gold fields last summer as representative of the Yukon-Klondike *Gold* company. The money for the enterprise was subscribed in a very few days and almost wholly in this city. The officers of the company are: W. F. Crosby, president; E. Barnett, vice president; C. H. White, treasurer; Louis R. Ehrich, secretary. The president of the company heard from Barrack early yesterday morning and he will be here in a very few days, the first one to return having fulfilled his mission.

Barrack states that the Klondike is a wonderful country and that it would be a very difficult matter to exaggerate its richness, even were he disposed to do so. There is apparently gold everywhere and is in evidence in the stores, saloons and other places. It is piled up in every corner and is handled very much the same as flour and bacon.

Barrack and others returning with him say that the food famine scare is now about over. A number of people left Dawson City and relieved the situation considerably, while the fire, which was supposed to have consumed any amount of grub, was not by any means so serious as at first reported. The inhabitants lost clothes, guns, ammunition, etc., but their first thought was for the grub and 90 per cent of that was saved.

The latest excitement in that part of the world is now on Hunter creek. After the first discovery of pay ore in December last, there was a rush to this section and the ground was located rapidly. The pans of dirt run anywhere from $100 to $1000.

Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Thursday, Jan. 27, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Argentum J.	19¾	21	....
Anaconda	....	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	9¾	10	....
Elkton Con.	85⅝	85¾	2675
El Paso	16¼	16⅝	4500
Favorite	3⅜	4	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	51	52	500
Ingham Con	9	....	....
Isabella	31⅞	32	4000
Jack Pot	....	....	....
Lillie	69	70½	2300
Matoa	15¾	16	1000
Mollie Gibson	19⅞	21½	....
Moon Anchor	95½	95¾	300
Pharmacist	6¾	7¼	....
Portland	79¼	79¾	600
Prince Albert	....	2¾	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3¾	4	....
Theresa	7⅞	8	2000
Union	13⅛	13¾	22500
Work	3⅞	4¼	2000

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2⅞	3¼	....
Banner	....	1½	....
Bob Lee	003	006	....
Creede and C. C.	3	....	....
C. C. C. Ex	1	5½	....
Currency	....	1	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Des Moines	2¼	2⅜	....
Franklin	004	006	71000
Fanny Rawlings	14¼	15	....
Findley	1½	....	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	004	....	500
Magnet Rock	1	1¼	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	13½	....	....
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	....	1¼	....
Pilgrim Con.	2	2¼	....
Trachyte	1⅞	2⅛	12000

Unlisted.

Garfield Grouse, 000 at 6½.
Republic, 5000 at 3⅜.
Ophir, 1000 at 10.
Copper Mountain, 3000 at 1⅝.
Kimberly, 1200 at 2½.
Enterprise, 13,000 at 1½ and 4¾.
Arcadia, 1000 at 2⅝ and 2¾.
Jefferson, 2000 at 3⅞.
Dante, 5000 at 6⅝.
Gold King, 2800 at 50.
Fanny B., 6000 at $3 and 3.50 per 1000.

Friday, Jan. 28, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask	Sales
Argentum J.	19¼	21	100
Anaconda	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Cripple C. Con.	9¾	9⅞	400
Elkton Con.	85¾	85½	6700
El Paso	16	17	110
Favorite	3½	3⅞	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	2	4	500
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	52	[illegible]	....
Ingham Con.	9	16	....
Isabella	22¼	[illegible]	9500
Jack Pot	1½	....	....
Lillie	69	....	[illegible]
Mollie Gibson	19⅝	....	1000
Moon Anchor	95½	[illegible]	....
Pharmacist	6½	....	1000
Portland	79¼	80	....
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Specimen	3¾	[illegible]	....
Theresa	7½	[illegible]	....
Union	13½	[illegible]	4000
Work	3¾	[illegible]	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask	Sales
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	2⅞	....	....
Banner	....	1½	....
Bob Lee	002	004	....
Creede and C. C.	2½	4¼	....
C. C. C. Ex	1	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	11⅞	25	500
Franklin	004	....	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0045	006	....
Magnet Rock	1⅛	1¼	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	11¾	13¼	2500
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	1	1¼	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pilgrim Con.	2	2⅛	....
Silver Gold	002	....	....
Trachyte	1⅞	2⅛	....

Unlisted.

Arcadia, 1000 at 2¾.
Copper Mountain, 6000 at 1⅝.
Dante, 4000 at 6⅝ and 7.
Enterprise, 1000 at 4½.
Fannie B., 2,000 at $1 per 1000.
Golden Eagle, 1000 at 1.
Garfield Grouse, 1500 at 6½.
Magna Charta, 5000 at 1¾.
Rattler, 5000 at 3⅝.
Shannon, 5000 at $3 per 1000.

Saturday, Jan. 29, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Argentum J.	19¼	20	250
Anaconda	37	46	....
Cripple C. Con.	9¾	10	....
Elkton Con.	85⅝	85½	2500
El Paso	....	16⅝	....
Favorite	....	....	....
Franklin Roby	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	1.00	....	....
Golden Fleece	51	54	100
Ingham Con.	....	....	....
Isabella	31¼	32	10100
Jack Pot	5	5¼	1000
Lillie	[illegible]	70½	....
Maida	15½	[illegible]	....
Mollie Gibson	19¾	20	5950
Moon Anchor	96½	96¾	1050
Pharmacist	6¾	7	....
Portland	78¾	78⅞	5000
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3⅝	3⅞	1000
Theresa	7⅛	7⅞	....
Union	13⅛	13⅜	11000
Work	3⅞	4⅛	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	....	3	16000
Banner	003	1½	....
Bob Lee	....	005	....
Creede and C. C.	2¾	4¼	....
C. C. C. Ex.	1½	5½	....
Currency	1¾	....	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Croesus	....	....	....
Des Moines	1¼	2¼	....
Franklin	005	006	....
Fanny Rawlings	15	17¼	1000
Findley	1⅝	....	....
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	0055	006	1000
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	1⅛	1¼	....
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	15¼	15⅜	3750
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	....	1¼	1000
Oriole	....	....	....
Pilgrim Con.	2	2⅛	....
Silver Gold	....	....	....
Trachyte	1⅞	2⅛	....

Unlisted.

Acacia, 2000 at 1¾.
Republic, 2000 at 3½.
Magna Charta, 7000 at 1¾.
Copper Mountain, 20,000 at 1¾, 1⅞ and 2.
Rattler, 1000 at 3⅝.
Garfield Grouse, 12,000 at 6½ and 6⅝.
Fannie B., 40,000 at $2.50 per 1000.

Colorado Springs Board of Trade and Mining Exchange.

Thursday, Jan. 27, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	2½	2⅞	....
Bankers	4⅞	5¼	1000
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	9½	10	....
Dante	....	....	....
Enterprise	....	....	....
Elkton Con	....	....	....
El Paso Gold	....	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	....	....	....
Favorite	3½	3¾	....
Garfield Grouse	6¼	7	....
Gold Standard	....	2½	....
Gold King	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	2	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	1⅞	2½	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	31¼	32½	....
Jack Pot	4¾	5	....
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	15¼	16	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....
Moon Anchor	....	....	....
Nugget	....	....	....
Orphan Belle	....	....	....
Ophir	....	....	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	6¾	7⅛	....
Sacremento	2¼	....	....
Theresa	7⅞	8	12000
Temon	....	....	....
Union	13	13¾	1000
Work	4	....	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Acacia	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	....	....	....
Aola	....	....	....
Ben Hur	2⅞	3	1000
Blue Bell	....	....	....
Bob Lee	0025	0034	....
Buckhorn	1¼	1⅜	1000
Colo. City and Man.	1¼	1⅜	2000
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	0055	....	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	2¼	....	....
Des Moines	1¼	1½	....
Flower of the West	0075	0085	....
Findley	1⅝	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	....	....	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	....	....
Keystone	4½	5	....
Mount Rosa	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
New Haven	1⅝	1⅞	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Pappoose	....	....	....
Princess	....	....	....
Ramona	1¼	....	....
Reno	....	....	1000
Rattler	3½	3¾	....
Republic	3¾	4	....
Squaw Mt. Tun.	....	....	....
Six Points	2½	3⅝	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	2	2⅛	1000
Virginia M.	2¼	....	....

Additional Sales.

Josephine, 21,000 at $6.25 and 7.00.
Copper Mt., 2000 at 1⅝.
Fannie B., 2000 at $3.50.
Wheel of Fortune, $2.25 and 3.00.
Emma, 2900 at $3.75 and 4.00.
Astor, 45,000 at $2.50 and 2.75.
Shannon, 5000 at $3.00.

Friday, Jan. 28, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	2½	2¾	....
Bankers	1	....	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Cripple Creek Con.	9¾	10	....
Dante	....	....	....
Enterprise	4½	5	....
Elkton Con	....	....	....
El Paso Gold	....	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	....	....	....
Favorite	3½	....	....
Garfield Grouse	6½	7¼	....
Gold Standard	005	....	....
Gold King	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	51	....	....
Gold and Globe	2¼	2¾	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	1¾	2½	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	....	....	....
Jack Pot	1⅝	5	....
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	....	....	....
Mollie Gibson	18	....	....
Moon Anchor	94	....	....
Nugget	....	6	....
Orphan Belle	....	....	....
Ophir	....	....	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	....	....	....
Sacramento	2¼	3	....
Theresa	7½	7¾	1000
Temon	....	....	....
Union	13¼	14	....
Work	3⅞	4⅛	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	1	....	....
Ben Hur	2⅞	3	....
Blue Bell	....	....	....
Bob Lee	0027	....	....
Buckhorn	1¼	1½	....
Colo. City and Man.	1¼	....	1000
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	0062	007	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....
Flower of the West	0075	....	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	....	....	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	006	0075	....
Keystone	1½	5¼	....
Mount Rosa	12½	14½	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
New Haven	1⅛	1¼	....
Ramona	1⅜	2¼	....
Reno	....	....	....
Rattler	3½	3¾	....
Republic	3⅜	3⅞	....
Squaw Mt. Tun.	....	....	....
Six Points	3	3½	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	1¾	2¼	....
Virginia M.	....	....	....

Additional Sales.

Josephine, 72,000 at $7.25 and 9.00.
Fannie B., 100,000 at $3.25 and 4.00.
Copper Mountain, 1000 at 1⅛.
Montevideo, 27,000 at 75c and $1.25.
Ladessa, 7000 at $1.75 and 2.00.
Shannon, 8000 at $3.00 and 3.25.
Astor, 7000 at $2.50 and 2.75.
Womans Gold, 7000 at $3.00.
Gold Standard, 1000 at $4.00 and 5.00.

Saturday, Jan. 29, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Anaconda	....	....	....
Anchoria Leland	....	....	....
Argentum J.	....	....	....
Arcadia Con.	2½	2⅞	1000
Bankers	4¾	5½	....
Blue Bird	....	....	....
Consolidated	9¾	10	....
Dante	6½	....	....
Enterprise	4½	4¾	....
Elkton	85½	85¾	100
El Paso Gold	15½	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	14½	15	....
Favorite	3½	....	....
Garfield Grouse	6⅛	7	1000
Gold Standard	1.00	....	....
Gold King	40	....	....
Golden Fleece	50	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Granite Hill	1⅞	2⅛	....
Ingham Con.	....	....	....
Ironclad	....	....	....
Isabella	32	32¼	....
Jack Pot	4¾	5	....
Jefferson	....	....	....
Matoa	....	....	....
Mollie Gibson	....	....	....
Moon Anchor	95	99	....
Nugget	....	....	....
Orphan Belle	....	....	....
Ophir	....	6	....
Portland	....	....	....
Pharmacist	6½	....	....
Sacremento	2⅛	....	....
Theresa	7¼	7¾	....
Temon	9¼	10¼	....
Union	13¼	13¾	....
Work	3⅞	4¼	....

Prospects.

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.
Aola	....	....	....
Acacia	....	....	....
Alamo	....	....	....
American Con.	....	....	....
Ben Hur	2½	3¼	....
Blue Bell	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Buckhorn	1¼	1⅜	....
C. C. and M.	1¼	1½	....
Creede and C. C.	....	....	....
Colfax	006	007	....
Comet	....	....	....
Currency	....	....	....
Des Moines	1⅝	1½	2000
Flower of the West	....	....	....
Findley	....	....	....
Gould	....	....	....
Golden Eagle	....	....	....
Golden Age	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	....	....	....
Humboldt	....	006	....
Keystone	....	....	10000
Mt. Rosa	13	....	....
Magna Charta	....	....	....
Mutual	....	....	....
Monarch	....	....	....
New Haven	1⅛	1½	....
Oriole	....	....	....
Princess	....	....	....
Pappoose	....	....	....
Ramona	1¼	1¾	....
Rattler	3⅛	3¾	....
Republic	3⅞	4	....
Six Points	2⅞	4½	....
Specimen	....	....	....
Trachyte	1⅞	2	....
Virginia M.	....	....	1000

Additional Sales.

Josephine, 273,000 at $8.25 to 9.25.
Astor, 70,000 at $2.25 to 2.75.
Fannie B., 31,000 at $3.00 to 3.50.
Kimberly, 3000 at 2⅜.
Ladessa, 17,000 at $1.56 to 1.75.
Copper Mountain, 50,000 at 1¾ to 2⅛.
A. and P., 1000 at $3.00.
Railway Conductors, 10,000 at $3.50.
Montevideo, 5000 at $1.00.
Lottie G., 1000 at $1.50.

ELDORA'S BOOMING.

People Tramp Around in the Cold and Buy Town Lots—The Camp of Grand Island.

It has been decided to call the new camp, lying one mile west of Eldora, Grand Island, after the mining district. The cold weather has rather increased the activity there and every day from 20 to 50 people tramp around the townsite and select lots for building. The stages from Boulder will hereafter run to Grand Island daily, and from the present signs it will not be long until the lines will be compelled to double the number of vehicles.

Robert W. King has taken the contract to finish the Hoffman house, and has put on sufficient force to have the hotel ready for guests before the first of next week. He has also been awarded the contract for building 12 business houses and a number of dwellings. Cunningham & Carlisle are building a large livery barn on Bryan avenue, anticipating a heavy demand for carriage and saddle horses in the spring.

Among the prominent business men of Denver noticed on the streets of Grand Island during the week were H. J. Mayham and R. T. Shaw of the Mayham Investment company. These gentlemen are interested in the Red Jacket mine, west of town, and report the work on the tunnel being pushed on a large body of sulphide ore. They have acquired title to several lots on Spencer avenue and contemplate building a large business block in the near future.

Baron Von Richtofen of Montclair was looking over the townsite Friday, and examined some of the working mines in the vicinity. He is favorably impressed.

The Village Belle mine, which is located near the top of Spencer mountain, was sold last week for $10,000 to the Mayham Investment company of Denver. The transfer was made to Herbert S. Shaw, secretary of the company, and it is reported that the mine was bought for Mr. Neil McDonald, a wealthy railroad contractor of New York city. This mine was owned by M. D. Morrison of Boulder and has been developed by a shaft 105 feet deep. A five-foot drift has been run from the 70-foot level. The run is three and one-half feet wide at the bottom, 18 inches of which is a very high grade sylvanite ore. It is equipped with a fine steam hoisting and pumping plant. The new owner has taken possession and a force of men is now busy sinking the shaft. This development will continue during the winter.

A transfer was made last week on the Enterprise mine, located near the Village Belle on Spencer mountain, to the Eldora-Enterprise Gold Mining company for $30,000 cash and $50,000 in the stock of the company. This property, together with the Bobtail, which is also included in the sale, was owned by James Phillips and Charles Firth, and leased and bonded last year to Messrs. Kennedy, Ross & Co. of Colorado Springs for $30,000. A shaft has been sunk 95 feet with extensive drifts run both ways. The vein at the bottom measures 62 inches from wall to wall and consists of a high grade tellurium ore, showing rich bars of sylvanite. The property has been a regular shipper for the past eight months and has lately been equipped with a steam hoisting plant.

Mr. J. A. V. Price of Colorado Springs, who has been investigating the resources of this district lately, has concluded to locate here and has let a contract for the building of a sampler. The building will be located on the main street and will be two stories high, 30x50 feet, with 14 ore bins on the ground floor, with laboratory and offices on the top floor, which will be on a level with the street. It is safe to say that this enterprise will have the good will and patronage of this entire community, as it will remove many obstacles in the way of the smaller shippers and will afford first class assay facilities.

The El Paso-Eldora Gold Mining company was incorporated lately, of which James Burns is president, E. P. Shove, vice-president, and R. P. Davie, secretary-treasurer. Mr. C. W. McNeil and G. R. Henger are included in the directory. These parties have lately purchased a rich tract of 80 acres lying south and west of Peterson's lake on the line of Gilpin and Boulder counties.

The Eldora Gold Mining company was incorporated lately in Colorado Springs. Mr. Hoagland is president and Mr. James Burns, president of the Portland company of Victor, is treasurer. Mr. W. S. Stratton, owner of the celebrated Independence mine at Victor, is interested in this company. They have lately secured a group of properties situated on the east end of Spencer mountain.

The Village View property, on the east end of Ute mountain, was recently purchased by Boyd Dudley of Gallatin, Mo.

The machinery for a 15-stamp mill has arrived upon the ground selected near the head of Jenny creek, to treat the output of the Reward and Flying Jib properties.

Mr. Ha[illegible], the owner, has 700 tons of rich ore out ready for treatment.

There is no longer any doubt but that the new gold camp of Eldora, situated about 3 miles west of here, is destined to become the topic of mining interest this coming year, says the Boulder correspondent of the Denver News. It has now become the talk of every mining center, and Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs and other southern towns are pouring in daily crowds of miners and no accommodations can be found for the new-comers. The daily stages are loaded with people anxious to investigate the resources of that promising district. Lumber is being shipped in by freight teams, and as fast as it can be procured it is being put into buildings. The new hotel building will be completed before many days, and somewhat better accommodations can then be afforded new-comers. Real estate in the town of Eldora is on a boom.

There is in town at present a number of representatives of syndicates looking over the possibilities of the camp. During the past week a number of experts and investors visited the mines with the result that no inconsiderable number of deals are now pending. Among the prominent deals of the past week were the sales of the Village Belle and the Enterprise, two of the best known mines in the district.

Messrs. Price and Meyers of Colorado Springs have completed arrangements, it is said, for the building of an ore sampler in the town of Eldora. The capacity of the affair will be 20 tons per day. The structure will be two stories high, 30 by 50 feet. The ore bins, 14 in number, will be located on the ground floor, and the offices and laboratories will be on the second floor, which is on a level with the street. Ground has been reserved for the enlargement of the plant, and it is expected to establish a concentrator in the near future. Mr. Price, assayer and chemist of Colorado Springs, will have charge of the plant.

It is believed by many that the construction of the Colorado and Northwestern railroad will be continued to the camp within a short time, and cheap transportation, the lack of which being the only hindrance now in the way for a big boom, will be secured. It is pretty well assured that this road will be built. It is the intention of the railroad company to build over the range, and the logical route will be one which will include Caribou and Eldora.

ELDORA'S SAMPLER.

Colorado Springs Men to Erect a Plant in the New Mining Camp—Mr. Price to Have Charge.

Messrs. Price and Meyers of Colorado Springs have completed arrangements, it is said, for the building of an ore sampler in the town of Eldora. The capacity of the affair will be 20 tons per day. The structure will be two stories high, 30 by 50 feet. The ore bins, 14 in number, will be located on the ground floor, and the offices and laboratory will be on the second floor, which is on level with the street. Ground has been reserved for the enlargement of the plant and it is expected to establish a concentrator in the near future. Mr. Price, assayer and chemist of Colorado Springs, will have charge of the plant.

RICH ZENOBIA ORE.

Lessee Simmons Opens a High Grade Streak of Ore in a Three and One-Half Foot Vein on the Third Level.

One of the officers of the Zenobia Gold Mining company had in his possession yesterday one of the prettiest and richest little specimens of ore which ever came out of the Cripple Creek district.

The specimen came from a streak of bonanza stuff opened up in the third level of the Zenobia claim and on the vein which runs about parallel with the property. It was opened up by Lessee Simmons, who is now saving this and other grades of ore. The vein is about three and one-half feet wide and, outside of the rich streak, has a value of about $75 per ton in shipping lots. About 200 tons per month are being produced.

Mr. Simmons has been working on the Zenobia for some time past, and was successful in first opening up this same chute in the second level. He made a good many shipments from this depth and then went deeper for the next level. The chute has a length of about 40 feet and the small streak of ore is very rich. Several tons of it have been saved up and the lessee expects it to run from $400 to $500 per ton.

Another lessee is operating on the south end of the claim. His name is Horgan, and he bought out James Casey when that well known prospector started for the Klondike last fall. He has opened up a good looking vein which may be an extension of the Garfield Grouse lode, but the values are not very high up to date.

The Straw Stack.

On too many farms the straw stacks are largely wasted because of the insufficient care in stacking, and this is one reason why wheat is not a paying crop. We do not take enough care to make the most of it.

Salt for Butter.

When using salt in butter aim to get that which will dissolve in water. Do not use salt that is gritty. Try several brands by dissolving small portions, selecting that which leaves the least sediment.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel Gregg, deceased.

Henry McAllister, jr., administrator de bonis non, petitioner and plaintiff, vs. Sarah Frances Gregg, Minnie M. Clary, James G. Gregg and Jessie F. Gregg, heirs at law of Daniel Gregg, deceased, defendants, notice.

To Minnie M. Clary, one of the above named defendants, and heir at law of Daniel Gregg, deceased:

You will please take notice that there has been filed in the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, by the above named plaintiff, as administrator de bonis non of the estate of Daniel Gregg, deceased, a petition to sell the real estate belonging to said estate of Daniel Gregg, deceased, in order to pay the debts, claims and other charges against said estate; which petition was filed on Jan. 3, 1898; the return day of the said petition and the day upon which the writ and summons is returnable being the first day of the March term, 1898, of said county court, to wit; March 7, 1898.

This notice is given you by publication as a non-resident of the state of Colorado.

You are required to appear in said court and answer the petition on the return day as aforesaid, or default will be entered against you.

Dated at Colorado Springs, said county and state, this 3d day of January, A. D. 1898.

James B. Severy,
Judge of said Court.
Clay H. White, Clerk of said Court.
By H. M. Mason, Deputy.
First publication Jan. 4, 1898.
Last publication March [illegible], 1898.

SUMMONS

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the District Court.

T. A. Twichell, plaintiff, versus Charles Counselman and John P. Young, defendants, summons.

The people of the state of Colorado to Charles Counselman and John P. Young, the defendants above named, greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within 20 days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within 30 days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then 10 days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the plaintiff to obtain judgment against you for the recovery of possession of that part of the "Ute Chief" lode mining claim, situate in the Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso county, state of Colorado, covered by the survey of the "National" lode mining claim, survey No. 11033; for the sum of one hundred dollars damages; for the sum of one hundred dollars alleged to have been expended in support of said adverse claim; for costs of this suit, also for all other proper relief, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made;

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1897.

Edgar Howbert, Clerk.
By M. L. Taylor, Deputy.
First publication Jan. 11, 1898.
Last publication Feb. 8, 1898.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, H. P. Pelkey and P. H. Pelkey, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, by their certain deed of trust bearing date May 9, 1891, and duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, in book 132 at page 20, convey to Irving Howbert, trustee, lot numbered Eleven (11) in Block numbered Sixty-Two (62) in Addition Number One (1) to West Colorado Springs, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, in trust, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note given by the said H. P. Pelkey and P. H. Pelkey, dated May 9, 1891, payable to Susan E. Crowell, or order, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00), with interest at Eight (8) Per Cent. per annum after date until paid and payable Three (3) years after date, and

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of the said promissory note according to the tenor and effect thereof, then that it should be lawful for the said Trustee to sell and dispose of the said premises in the manner and for the uses and purposes in said deed of trust provided, upon the application of the legal holder of the said note, and

Whereas, Default has been made, as aforesaid, in that no part of the said note has been paid although the same is long since due and payable, and

Whereas, the said Susan E. Crowell, who is still the legal owner and holder of the said note, has requested that the said premises be sold, as aforesaid, to satisfy the same, with the interest thereon, and the costs of the said trust and of sale.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the terms of the said trust deed, I, Irving Howbert, will, on the 15th day of February A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso and State of Colorado, sell the above described real estate, with the appurtenances, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said H. P. Pelkey and P. H. Pelkey, their heirs and assigns therein and thereto, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand for the purpose of paying the said notes, and the accrued interest thereon, as well as the costs and expenses of executing said trust, the costs of sale, and other proper expenses provided for in said deed of trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1898.

Irving Howbert, Trustee.
5—First publication Jan. 18, 1898.
Last publication Feb. 15, 1898.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Charles P. Robertson, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Charles P. Robertson, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1898, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 28 day of December, A. D. 1897.

Martha C. Robertson,
Administratrix.
5—First insertion Jan. 4, 1898.
Last insertion Feb. [illegible], 1898.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the clerk's office of the county court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of fifty-two and, 65-100 dollars ($52.65), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against J. D. Yambert in favor of The El Paso Lumber Co., out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said J. D. Yambert I have levied on the following property to wit:

All the right, title and interest of the defendant J. D. Yambert in and to lot numbered thirty-four (34) in block numbered ten (10) of the town of Cripple Creek (formerly called Fremont), El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named J. D. Yambert in and to the above described property, on Wednesday, the 2d day of February, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the sheriff's office in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 8th day of January, 1898.

W. S. Boynton,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
By W. [illegible] Cook, Under-Sheriff.
J. W. Sheafon, Attorney.
First publication Jan. 11, 1898.
Last publication Feb. 1, 1898.